

World summit sought on plight of poor nations

A plan for a drastic restructuring of relations between rich and poor nations was presented by Herr Willy Brandt in New York yesterday. It was contained in the report of the Brandt Commission, which also put forward a four-point emergency plan to avert global disaster. It suggested that a summit of world leaders should discuss the emergency programme.

Four-point plan to avert disaster

By Roger Berthoud

The relationship between the world's rich and poor nations must be drastically reshaped if both the industrialized and developing countries are to be rescued from the present international crisis.

Such a very broadly, is the overall conclusion of an unprecedented two-year inquiry by 18 leading and independent figures from the two parts of the globe, led by Herr Willy Brandt, the former German Chancellor, whose findings are summed up in a 300-page report.

This report, entitled "North-South: A Programme for Survival", was presented yesterday in New York by Herr Brandt to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

It concludes with a suggestion for a summit of world leaders from North and South to consider a four-point emergency programme involving: a large-scale transfer of resources to developing countries; an international energy strategy; a global food programme; and a reform of the international economic system.

The report is full of horrendous statistics: 800 million are destitute; 17 million children die below the age of five every year in developing countries, where blindness affects 30 to 40 million people; there are 34 countries where more than 80 per cent of the population is illiterate; the biggest cities of the third world are likely to exceed populations of 30 million by the end of the century.

Among the commission's more dramatic suggestions for arresting the march to chaos is for an international tax on the arms trade, as well as on international trade, travel and global assets like sea-bed minerals.

The report of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues, as it is formally called, is that the developed and developing countries are mutually dependent. "The self-interest of nations can now only be effectively pursued through taking account of mutual interests," it states.

Presenting the report in London yesterday, Mr Edward Heath, the former Conservative

Prime Minister who had been an extremely active member of the commission, commented: "Our conclusion is that the industrialized world, the North, cannot hope to survive at the standard of living which it has experienced in the past nor can the developing world hope to survive at its present level—and in places it will not survive at all—unless we carry through this programme for survival."

"The industrialized, developed world has large, unused resources. We have 18 million unemployed in the OECD countries. We have spare capacity variously estimated at between \$250 and \$400 billion (up to £174,000m) a year. The developing world wants the resources, wants to be able to make use of them, wants to have the capital equipment we can supply, and many of the goods they cannot supply themselves."

To bring the two satisfactorily together, the commission proposed a concordat or agreement between the Opec countries, which had the surplus, and the developed North to use their resources to enable the developing countries to improve their position and equip themselves, and in the process get the world economy going again, he said.

"I, of course, want to see the British government taking part in this concordat, and contributing its part to the developing world," Mr Heath said, "not necessarily through more aid, but certainly through the arrangements it is prepared to make in other fields such as technology, such as dealing with imports of manufactured goods, such as commodity agreements and so on."

Herr Brandt, in a passionately argued introduction to the report, describes the reshaping of North-South relations as the greatest challenge to mankind in the remainder of the century. "It was widely agreed, he admits, that the present time of prolonged recession was the worst moment for advocating radical changes. Yet rarely has the future of the world seemed so endangered as now."

Summary of report, page 5
Leading article, page 15

BL will not improve on rejected pay offer

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

British Leyland last night declared itself determined not to bow to union pressure by improving a pay offer rejected by nearly six to four in a secret ballot of the company's 85,000 car workers.

In an 82 per cent poll, the results of which were announced yesterday, the workforce voted by 41,422 to 28,623 to back their negotiators' rejection of an offer yielding basic increases of between 5 and 10 per cent.

Mr Greaville Hawley, Transport and General Workers' Union autonomous group secretary, announcing the result in London, made clear that he regarded it as a clear mandate for the unions to insist on a substantial improvement in the offer when they meet the management in the Midlands on Friday.

The company, seizing on the fact that "less than one in two of those eligible" had voted for rejection, said bluntly, almost immediately after the announcement, that it "does not have the cash to improve its offer."

Although the ballot results and the company's response, coming after the shock of Monday night's announcement of imminent mass lay-offs, have helped to plunge management into still deeper disarray, there was no immediate threat of a strike.

Mr Hawley said: "We will do everything possible to try to resolve our differences with the company without harmful effects to our members. Obviously a strike is harmful to our members. If there is an all-out strike it will not be for want of our trying to prevent it."

The vote, which he described as "overwhelmingly in support of their negotiators", had been achieved, he said, despite a "campaign of interference" by the company in the ballot which had even obstructed the holding of meetings to discuss the negotiators' rejection of the offer.

Mr Hawley said: "Arguably we could say that they were trying to interfere with the decision. Unfortunately we have to say that this has done nothing to influence our opinion on the holding of ballots in factories."

However, Mr Raymond Horrocks, chief executive of Leyland Cars, said: "BL notes that the unions failed to get support from a majority of the BL Cars' employees. Clearly, with only 49 per cent backing the negotiators... there is now no mandate for strike action."

It was "almost unprecedented for a negotiating team to receive such scant support when seeking an overwhelming vote from its members on a wage-related issue."

Mr Hawley, pointing to the high turnout and the majorities of 59 per cent and 41 per cent in the two ballots, said: "The Electoral Reform Society said: 'If we accepted Sir Michael Edwards' version of democracy we would never have a government after a general election.'"

Workers' anger, page 2
Leading article, page 15
Business News, page 19



Mrs Gandhi, Indian Prime Minister, discusses Afghanistan with Mr Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, during his visit to Delhi yesterday. Report, page 6

Oppenheimer group behind Gold Fields deal

By Ronald Pullen in London
and Harold Fridjohn
in Johannesburg

Mr Harry Oppenheimer's South African-based Anglo-American mining group revealed yesterday that it was the buyer of shares in Consolidated Gold Fields, one of the United Kingdom's largest industrial and mining companies.

The admission that the company holds just over 25 per cent which has cost more than £20 million in the last 18 months of speculation at Gold Fields over who was buying the shares. Last November Lord Erroll of Hale, Consolidated's

chairman, spoke of the dangers of "creeping acquisition".

Over the last week there had been more persistent buying of the shares on the London Stock Exchange. On Monday, Gold Fields asked for the assistance of the Department of Trade, under section 172 of the 1948 Companies Act, to place the shares on the market.

There was relief in mining circles, especially in Johannesburg, when the news broke that Anglo-American and not the much-remembered Afrikaans Mining had bought the stake in Gold Fields.

This was reflected in the

share price movement of Gold Fields. South Africa Consolidated's 46 per cent-owned South African mining subsidiary, which rose sharply from R77 (£40) to R84 after the announcement.

Anglo's moves had been made through its diamond mining associate, De Beers Consolidated Mines, which is flush with cash as a result of its exchange control regulations.

De Beers said it had bought 743,000 shares in Gold Fields and had secured options on a further 7,430,000 shares and 5,220,000 shares from two other parties, equivalent to 13.4 per

cent of Consolidated's issued equity capital.

De Beers also purchased another 16,500,000 shares in the London market yesterday which, combined with first refusal on a further 1,300,000 shares from a third party, takes the overall holding of De Beers to just over 25 per cent.

Shares in Gold Fields moved sharply yesterday rising to 615p at one stage before dropping back to close 60 down at 515p.

Half of the De Beers holding will be transferred to Anglo-American, and De Beers stressed it would not buy further shares which, under the

Continued on page 17, col 5

Moscow's former UN envoy dies

Moscow, Feb 12.—Mr Jacob Malik, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister and a former Ambassador to Britain, has died aged 73, Tass reported today.

Mr Malik headed the Soviet delegation to the United Nations from 1948 to 1952, and again in 1968 until 1978 when he returned to Moscow.

To many United Nations observers he represented the old school of tough, abrasive and proverb-wielding Kremlin diplomats brought up in the cold war days under Joseph Stalin.—AP.

President Tito unchanged

Belgrade, Feb 12.—President Tito's condition remained unchanged, his doctors reported tonight. The 87-year-old President's heart was still showing occasional weakness and kidney difficulties were complicating his recovery from the amputation of his left leg.

TUC seeks cut in lower rate of tax

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Trade union leaders are to urge the Government to reduce the lower rate of income tax to 20p in the £ and abandon its "doctrinaire obsession with monetary policy."

The TUC has two main recommendations in its proposals for an alternative policy to the Cabinet's economic strategy. They will be put to Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Chancellor of the Exchequer, before his visit to the TUC on February 27.

The ideas are outlined in a final confidential draft of the TUC's 1980 economic review to be considered by union leaders this morning. A chapter is devoted to a critique of monetarism called for by the TUC Economic Committee after it saw the first draft.

The review is candidly gloomy arguing that for most people living standards will fall this year and only the "rich and a few others" can look forward to sustaining their way of life.

The TUC's alternative strategy is "a move away from confrontation" towards agreement on a whole range of policies designed to achieve greater employment, economic growth, stable prices, and a balance of payments surplus.

If the Government holds to its present course, the unions see unemployment rising, certainly to 1.6 million this year and possibly 2 million by 1981; inflation rising to 10 per cent; and possibly 12 per cent by 1981; and a deficit on the balance of payments.

The document says: "The Government's policy of controlling the money supply will not work. The idea that competition and the free play of market forces can provide the means for allocating resources is naive."

The TUC warns against "dangerous talk" among ministers of removing legal immunity from trade unions that have existed since 1906. It suggests that there will be a two per cent fall in Britain's gross

domestic product this year, and says the chances of achieving satisfactory growth are slim over the next few years.

The year 1980 could open a decade of economic opportunity for Britain based on North Sea oil but to take that advantage the Government must end its doctrinaire obsession with monetary policies.

Arguing that the last Budget was socially divisive, the TUC calls for a cut in the lower rate of income tax from 25 per cent to 20 per cent and a widening of the rate band from £750 to £1,000. Higher rates of tax thresholds should stay as they are.

Among the interventionist ideas urged on the Cabinet are a new £1,000m-a-year lending facility for industry jointly funded by the Government and financial institutions; greater support for the National Enterprise Board, particularly in the micro electronics field; an "imaginative programme of investment" in the nationalized industries; selective and temporary import controls to protect British industry, and less restrictive guidelines for the Welsh and Scottish development agencies.

The TUC adds: "The Government claims that public expenditure is at the heart of Britain's present economic difficulties, but offers no evidence to substantiate this. It would be more accurate to say that the lack of public spending is a problem."

The Government should return to policies of planning a level of public borrowing and monetary expansion in relation to the real potential for growth in the economy. An expansionary Budget is needed to begin to reverse the slump."

The TUC's economic review is the first to appear since the Callaghan administration lost office last May. Labour Chancellor often took seriously some union advice and proposed to cut Budget times, if only to keep their support over wage claims. But Sir Geoffrey is expected to take little notice.

Government delays union curb plans

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

The announcement of the Government's keenly awaited proposals for curbing trade union immunities in secondary industrial action has been postponed for a second time because of ministerial inability to agree.

The issue will not now be decided at a critical meeting of ministers today, but will go before the full Cabinet tomorrow, where the outcome is still authoritatively seen as hanging in the balance, between the hard-liners and the moderates.

Even when the Cabinet has reached a final decision, more time would be needed to complete a draft of the Green Paper, and to give a first sight of that to the Commons standing committee, which is considering the employment Bill.

That information emerged last night on the eve of today's critical Cabinet committee meeting, which, with the Prime Minister in the chair, will consider the latest draft proposals by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment.

Continued on page 6, col 4

New Soames power can 'strike off' voters

From Dan van der Vat
Salisbury, Feb 12

Lord Soames, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, today assumed further powers to deal with the intimidation of voters. They are set out in an ordinance and will enable him to disfranchise voters in areas where intimidation is considered severe enough to prevent a free and fair election.

A British spokesman here said the Governor hoped he would not have to use the power, intended as a final warning to the parties to control their activists. He would wait 10 to 14 days.

If the new measure is applied it would effectively cancel the election in the districts concerned.

In the event of such orders being issued, there would be no polling booths or public meetings in the specified areas, and the use of buses and other transport to take voters to other areas would be forbidden.

But in theory there is no bar on voters walking to polling stations in other areas.

"The Governor is trying to roll back the frontiers of intimidation," the spokesman said. "There were many areas where it was impossible for all parties to campaign freely and the Governor regarded the extra power as essential to complete his armory."

Lord Soames is also taking a considerable risk with this measure because the list of areas where intimidation is said

to be at its worst, read out by the spokesman tonight, unfortunately happen to be almost exclusively districts where the radical Zanu (PF) party of Mr Robert Mugabe is strongest.

Even if it is true that the Zanu (PF) party expect to win most seats, it has more violent supporters than any other and is also the target of more violence and assassination attempts than any other.

The risk for the British, therefore, is that if the emergency powers are used they may become rods for their own backs by appearing, to some, to be discriminating against Mr Mugabe's party.

The election council, on which all parties are represented, met today to be told of

the new powers. They also agreed that the chanting of slogans and singing, which could easily develop into intimidation, should be barred within a certain radius of polling stations.

British sources indicated that there may soon be further banings of individuals or persons in certain cases under last week's laws, but only once—against the treasurer of Zanu (PF).

Lord Soames received Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Patriotic Front (PF), for a "general exchange of views", which were described as "friendly", and during which Mr Nkomo complained about the level of intimidation by other parties.

Iranians seek arms deal with Britain

An Iranian military team has ended discussions in Whitehall on the possible resumption of British arms sales to Tehran. It was the second series of arms talks between the two countries during the last nine months and reflects Iran's ambition to rebuild its shattered forces as a counter to slatterned opposition and external aggression. It is thought that if the American hostages in Tehran are released safely and quickly the resumption of arms supplies might be possible within 12 months.

Farm price plea

Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission, has warned the European Parliament that failure to cut agricultural expenditure in money as well as real terms in the EEC spring price package, could endanger the existence of the common agricultural policy in its present form.

Petrol prices may rise by 5p

Petrol prices could rise by as much as 5p a gallon of four star after British Petroleum's decision to increase its Forties, North Sea, oil by \$4 (£1.74) a barrel to \$33.75. This puts British oil prices among the most expensive in the world and is effective from February 8. The British National Oil Corporation is expected to fix its prices at \$33.75 a barrel.

School radio spared

The BBC has rejected proposals for a 50 per cent cut in continuing education radio in terms of air time and resources and an 18 per cent cut in school radio. Education will not suffer a disproportionate level of economies a disproportionate level of economies in the Budget.

Ceasefire collapses

The shaky ceasefire in southern Lebanon, which was negotiated by the United Nations last August, has finally collapsed after an intense artillery bombardment which lasted two days. The collapse raises again the possibility of Israeli intervention on behalf of the Christian minority.

Doctors' house calls for £50 a year

London Locums, a company providing a deputising service for doctors, plans to provide house-visit services to cover everyone in a subscriber's home. Availability of doctors for 24 hours, seven days a week would cost £50 a year.

Moves for talks on water strike threat

Urgent attempts are being made to reopen talks on the strike threatened by water and sewerage workers from February 25. Unions and employers agreed that a meeting should be held but no date has been settled.

Soviet call to Allies

An indication that Moscow expects its East European allies to tighten discipline and speak with one voice was given by Mr Mikhail Suslov, a Soviet Politburo member. He told the Polish Communist Party conference in Warsaw that it was imperative to "strengthen our lines".

Missiles for TA

An order worth more than £20m is expected soon from the Ministry of Defence for Blowpipe anti-aircraft missiles for the Territorial Army. The order will reinforce the TA's combat role.

Union school: The TUC plans to set up a film centre to provide courses for Britain's 500,000 shop stewards' union officers, and safety representatives.

Prescription death: The chemist who made up a prescription that led to a child's death was reprimanded by the Pharmaceutical Society.

Paris: M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, faces the press for the first time for a year to correct his image as an impulsive, hot-headed and unreliable leader.

Classified advertisements: Appointments, pages 24, 25; Creme de la Creme, 23, 24; Personal, 25, 26; Property, 11, 25.

Home News 24
European News 5
Overseas News 6
Appointments 16, 20
Features 8, 14
Arts 9
Low Report 3
Business 17-22
Court 16

Leader page, 15

Letters: On unions and the law, from Mr Keith Showering, and others; on child benefits, from Miss Mary Towy Evans, and others.

Leading articles: Brandt report; British Leyland.

Arts, page 9

John Russell Taylor, reviewing the Vikings exhibition at the British Museum, finds historical revelation in the artefacts of a supposedly "primitive" culture.

Features, pages 8, 14

Anthony Steen on getting service for the rates; Dr Jean de Villiers on South Africa and the Olympics.

Obituary, page 16

Rev Dr A. J. Boyd, Dr E. C. Robertson

Business News, pages 17-22

Stock Markets: Equities marked time

clipped by the worries on the industrial

front. Girls gave way to further selling

and the FT index dipped 0.6 to 469.3

Financial Editor: Gold Fields' new

shareholder

Business features: Edward Townsend on

the threat to British Leyland's survival

plan; Peter Hill looks at the Shermans

Steel Company; Ronald Pullen describes

how Mr Harry Oppenheimer bought into

Consolidated Gold Fields

Diamond 8.86 cts

Ruby 4.25 cts

Diamond 11.91 cts

Sapphire 4.29 cts

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HOME NEWS

Company plans all-day doctors' house call service for £50 a year

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

A private company which provides a deputising service for family doctors took a big step towards expanding private medical care by announcing yesterday a 24-hour house visiting medical service to cover everyone in a subscriber's home.

Initially the service, Medico, will reach 32 districts in north and north-west London, with from March 1 making available for 24 hours, seven days a week a visit from a qualified doctor at a cost of £50 a year, plus £5 for each visit.

For £30 a year, the same service is offered from 7 pm to 7 am from Monday to Friday and from 7 pm on Fridays to 7 am on Mondays. The £5 visiting fee includes the initial supply of any drugs needed.

The doctor will give the patient a clinical report in a sealed envelope for the patient to give to their own family doctor. The subscribers cover all members of a household, including visitors or anyone resident at the time of their illness.

London Locums Ltd is associated with Selective Audio Messages Ltd, which in the last eight years has developed a countrywide network of telecommunication and mobile radio communication services. Visiting doctors will use chauffeur-driven cars provided by the company.

Patients will be asked to pro-

vide a basic personal history which will be stored on a computer and those details will be doctor on his way to answer a call.

Dr Morris Seifert, a general practitioner and a director of Medico, said that he was welcome to the idea. Many patients needed little more than reassurance.

But Dr John Havard, secretary of the British Medical Association, said: "The system depends upon the general practitioner having overall responsibility for his patient. In order to safeguard patients, important ethical guide have been agreed."

"These new proposals strike at the foundations of general practice, undermining the very basis of the medical profession. It presupposes that patients may be given treatment by a doctor who is entirely ignorant of the treatment being given by the patient's own GP."

Mr Raymond Francis, joint managing director of the London Locums, said a full-time doctor was waiting list of doctors ready to give their services. All applicants had to satisfy a medical panel that they had the necessary qualifications.

He expected that patients would first ring their own general practitioners. If assistance was not available, they could then turn to Medico.

TUC plans £1m centre for union education

By Our Education Correspondent

The TUC plan to set up a £1m national centre for trade union education to provide courses for the estimated 500,000 shop stewards, union officers and safety representatives in Britain.

The centre, premises for which have yet to be found, will be partly financed through loans from unions affiliated to the TUC. The Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, of which Mr Clive Jenkins, chairman of the TUC education committee, is general secretary, has offered a loan of £250,000 at 12 per cent interest.

Mr Jenkins, announcing plans for the centre in London yesterday, said that there had been a revolution in the education department of the TUC over the past five years. The TUC had developed a scheme of training which this year would provide places for 50,000 shop stewards and full-time officials, but there was an increasing demand for more places.

The proposed new centre is expected to have residential places for about 100 students, and will include training in collective bargaining, employment law, company accounts, industrial tribunals, relationships with the media, industrial democracy and new technology. The Government has provided £1.5m this year for TUC education.



Three Shrewsbury School pupils displaying a car for the disabled which, with two school friends, they designed and which is to be commercially produced.

NFU to defend battery farming against militant critics

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Farmers decided yesterday to launch a quick defence of battery methods of producing poultry and animals. The decision was announced by the National Farmers' Union in London after members had criticized its leaders for being

outmanoeuvred by militant welfare campaigners.

Mr Roy Brown, a broiler chicken farmer from Bicester, Oxfordshire, said that activists had infiltrated political parties and the veterinary profession and had almost taken over the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"It is the fanatics who get the headlines and try to subvert discussion of the issues by responsible bodies," he said.

Mrs Zella Milner, a pig and poultry farmer from Scarborough, North Yorkshire, said: "The union has failed on our behalf to respond to the lies and unfair allegations of the welfarists. They are very much awake while the union sleeps."

Mr Alan Jackson, vice-president of the NFU, said that the union had avoided public arguments about welfare for many years, but was about to join in.

It was futile to try to start a debate with extremists. About 12,000 pupils were sent home in the Rotherham area because members of the National Union of Teachers are refusing to teach classes of more than 30, cover for colleagues and supervise at lunchtime.

Thousands of children miss classes

More than 15,300 pupils at 13 secondary schools in Avon were affected yesterday by a third week of strike action by 330 members of the National Union of Teachers in protest against £4m cuts in the Education Bill.

More than 7,600 children missed classes. The remainder—mostly senior pupils preparing for examinations worked with teachers from other unions.

This week's strike is for three days. A fourth week of strike action is planned but details will not be released until the teachers learn the outcome of a meeting of the county's education committee in Bristol on Friday.

Mr Jack Evans, a union leader said in Bristol: "We hope the committee will come forward with some proposals in view of the serious situation affecting the education of children in Avon."

The teachers believe that an extra 25 teachers could end the dispute, which is mainly over falling staffing levels. Avon Education Committee says, however, that money is not available.

Nearly 90,000 children in Northamptonshire have been told to stay away from school tomorrow because 3,500 teachers will stage a protest.

Homes aid group fears more poor tenants

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Council housing could become a "stigmatized and perhaps increasingly debt-ridden reservoir of bad housing for poor people" because of the Government's policy of selling council homes, the Catholic Housing Aid Society says in a report published today.

It says: "If high rents are combined with the right to buy over a long period it seems extremely likely that the effect will be to reduce substantially the proportion of households who are living above the poverty line in public sector housing."

Mr Andrew Friend, the author, believes that in that way the role of public housing in breaking the cycle of inequality will have been abandoned.

The sale of council homes would achieve some redistribution of wealth, the report concludes. But the redistribution which benefited some working class groups was being achieved at the expense of those less well housed, whose housing opportunities were reduced in direct relation to the increase of opportunity enjoyed by the purchasers.

"The purchasers of council housing are not those trapped in the cycle of poverty; those who will lose include a majority of those living on very low incomes," Mr Friend writes.

In the field of housing, the services provided by local authorities were mainly distributed according to need and disproportionately benefit low income groups, forming part of the "social wage," he says. "But if these assets are not replaced, the sum of what social wage so provided will decline, as will the standard of the service."

The report maintains that better housing is being sold while less desirable stock is being retained by local authorities.

It criticizes Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, for saying that sales showed a fair spread of properties. "This totally contradicts all the evidence," the report says.

Mr Friend, who had conducted surveys in different parts of the country, asserts that the social impact of sales will be particularly severe in rural areas.

They would "introduce an unpredictable element into a situation of extremely restricted supply, lead to a loss of relets in places where formidable barriers will prevent further council building, and have the general effect of further excluding lower income groups from the rural village."

A Giant Step Backwards—Council House Sales and Housing Policy (CHAS, 189a Old Brompton Road, London SW5 0AR; £2 to institutions and professionals, £1 to individuals and community groups).

'Cheapest' claim in grocery price war causes anger

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Advertising in the grocery price war has brought a complaint to the Advertising Standards Authority, provoked recriminations between big companies, and soured relationships between a market research agency and its retailer clients.

The advertisements were placed in national newspapers by the Asda group of stores, a subsidiary of Associated Dairies, when announcing price cuts at the end of January.

The advertisements reproduced a cutting from The Grocer, headed "Asda are cheapest," quoting findings from a shopping basket index prepared by Audit of Great Britain.

Competitors are indignant because Audit of Great Britain's surveys do not include all Asda's competitors. Notable omissions include Carrefour, Pricecrite, Shoppers' Paradise, Kwik Save and Sainsbury's Sava Centres, several of which have proved cheaper than Asda in other comparative price surveys in the past.

Audit of Great Britain is also displeased because it does its surveys for subscribing retailers which are supplied with the results under copyright. The agency said it was embarrassing to see one client use the results against other clients, the Mr Tony de Angeli, the

editor of The Grocer, said: "We did not give permission for the cutting to be used in this sort of advertising campaign. We are a trade paper and wrote the story for our own readers, who know these things have to be taken with a pinch of salt. The story was supplied to us by Asda's publicity men."

Sainsbury said: "Our own price surveys show different results from the AGB figures which only relate to a selection of packaged groceries. Comparing supermarkets with local supermarkets is like comparing apples with oranges."

Carrefour said its hypermarkets competed with Asda stores in four areas. "If they are going to claim to be cheapest we would at least like to be included in the price comparison. We do not subscribe to the AGB reports, which do not claim to be comprehensive."

The Advertising Standards Authority said it was complaining about the price claims in the Asda advertisements was being considered. Audit of Great Britain said: "This has caused a great deal of coming and going, but we do not think we are now likely to be repeated."

Asda said the company was formulating a response to the Advertising Standards Authority and did not wish to engage in "a sterile controversy."

Embarrassment of rules

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The Government's first regulations under the Consumer Safety Act, 1978, have been announced, while local trading standards authorities, responsible for enforcing them, were expressing doubts that they could cope with the flow of consumer protection legislation.

The regulations ban the sale of ornamental glitter lamps filled with solvents which can cause unconsciousness or fire, and of textile articles with the risk of coming into contact with skin which have been treated with Tris, a flame-retardant chemical now known to be carcinogenic.

Mr Christopher Rogers, chief trading standards officer for Westminster and an official for the Institute of Trading Standards Administration, said: "Trading standards authorities are already in difficulties."

"We are caught between government departments which say there must be cuts in expenditure, and others which keep churning out legislation."

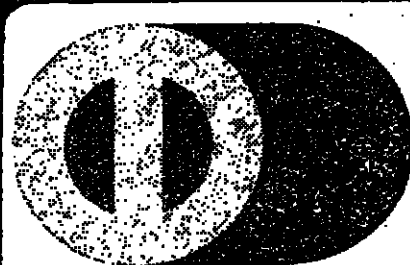
"New orders and regulations have been descending on us faster under this Government than they did under the last. We are also getting inundated with extra complaints because advice centres are closing and Citizens' Advice Bureaux can no longer cope."

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HOME NEWS

BBC says education broadcasts are not to suffer heavy cuts

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
and Kenneth Gossling
Arts Reporter

The BBC denied yesterday that educational broadcasting would suffer cuts of up to 50 per cent in its budget.

Mr Douglas Mogg, director of radio, said: "Schools radio and continuing education radio will not be subject to a more disproportionate level of economies than other radio departments."

It is understood that the BBC's board of management decided at its meeting on Monday to reject proposals put forward by Mr Andrew Sanger, managing director of radio, of a 50 per cent cut in continuing education radio in terms of air time, producers and resources, and an 18 per cent cut in school radio, or 40 minutes a day.

Mr Sanger's proposals are outlined in a memorandum to heads of department in education broadcasting, drawn up by Mr Donald Gratton, controller of education broadcasting, and dated February 8. Their main objective was to reduce the amount of time during which radio 4 was split into VHF and long wave.

By taking 40 minutes a day from school radio and absorbing the remaining 50 per cent of continuing education into the main network, it was intended to reduce substantially the total hours of switching/dividing.

Very little money would be saved on the radio side by not switching, the memorandum says, as the operational shifts had to be retained.

The managing director of television will meet heads of departments today to announce plans for cuts in the television services. Mr Gratton says in his memorandum that the indications were that educational departments would be nominated for cuts above the average.

The memorandum also states that Mr Sanger has said that the position of education on local radio in the national regions "will inevitably be disadvantageously affected".

The proposals for cuts in educational broadcasting will be considered by the BBC board of governors at its meeting on Thursday next week, but a decision then is not thought likely.

The BBC's board of management last Monday endorsed the general proposition that percentage cuts in real terms for all programmes should be: network television 21; network radio 5; local radio 10; English regional TV 12; and national regions 7.

Mr Gratton's memorandum comments on an argument that because education in society at large is being severely pruned, similar cuts should apply to educational broadcasting.

It was also being said that the BBC depended upon its being successfully competitive with ITV and Independent Local Radio in the next decade. It was for that reason that the proposed percentage cut in network television was so low.

Against those arguments, however, there was a substantial one which related to the fundamental purpose and objectives of the BBC and its licence fee base in the public sector, Mr Gratton says.

"It is certainly odd to see a situation in which a part of BBC educational broadcasting is threatened with a cut of 50 per cent when fourth television channels are likely to be required by franchisees to develop programming in precisely the same area, ie broad-based continuing education mainly of the non-commercial sort," he comments.

The percentage of money spent on educational broadcasting had fallen over the years and was now about 2.8 of the total licence income.

Replacement of health authority is challenged

By Frances Gibb

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, was challenged in the High Court yesterday about whether he acted unlawfully in appointing commissioners in place of a south London area health authority which overruled its allocated budget.

The five commissioners were appointed last summer after 35 members of Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham health authority voted to defy a government order to implement spending cuts.

The three London boroughs are asking Mr Justice Woolf whether the authority's over-spending of its annual budget by £3.5m constituted an emergency under section 86 of the National Health Services Act, 1977, causing statutory health services to fail to be provided.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, for the boroughs, said that in his opinion, the over-spending, which amounted to 2.9 per cent of the authority's total £221.8m budget, did not represent such an emergency.

"At the time the secretary made his direction over-spending in the National Health Service amounted to a total of some £100m, or 2.2 per cent of its total budget. So many areas must have been over-spending."

But Mr Justice Woolf questioned the extent of his power in deciding whether an emergency had existed or not. "That is quite a task," he said.

Mr Blom-Cooper said it might be difficult, but the judge had before him most of the evidence and all the material that the Secretary of State had had before him when he decided the issue.

Mr Blom-Cooper said the Secretary of State had told the area health authorities in December 1978 to ensure that the following year they held spending to the 1977/78 level in real terms. No compensation was to be made for inflation as had been done previously, Mr Blom-Cooper said.

But the whole application of the cash-limit system to the National Health Service had no basis in law, he said.

Mr Jenkin himself acknowledged this fact in an affidavit to the court.

The area health authority concerned had a background of over-spending, he said. It had over-spent by £4.3m in 1978/79 but the previous Secretary of State had agreed in December 1978 that repayments should take place in the year 1980/81 and 1981/82.

But the area was unique among area health authorities, he said, in that it contained three teaching hospitals, Guy's, King's College Hospital and St Thomas's.

Mr Roland Moyle, former minister of health, and MP for Lewisham, East, said that the area was faced with "exceptionally difficult problems".

In deciding by 19 to seven at a meeting on July 30 not to implement certain recommendations for cuts, the area health authority had felt that such cuts would seriously damage the service to patients.



Museum of Victoriaiana: Lady Rosse, former owner of 18 Stafford Terrace, Kensington, London, inspecting a Victorian fan there yesterday with Mr William Bell, chairman of the Greater London Council's historic buildings committee and Mr Hector Monro, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment (right). The council has bought the house with the aid of a National Land Fund grant approved by the department and it will be run as a museum by the Victorian Society. The house's period contents include diaries of Edward Linley Sambourne, the Punch cartoonist.

of the Environment (right). The council has bought the house with the aid of a National Land Fund grant approved by the department and it will be run as a museum by the Victorian Society. The house's period contents include diaries of Edward Linley Sambourne, the Punch cartoonist.

Reprimand for chemist in girl's death case

The chemist who made up a pain-killing prescription that led to a child's death was reprimanded yesterday by the Pharmaceutical Society statutory committee, but remains on the society's register.

Mr Colin Doorbar, aged 35, wept as he was told by Sir Gordon Willmer, chairman of the committee, that he was being reprimanded for a prescription which will hang over him for the rest of his days.

Sir Gordon said that Mr Doorbar, who faced eight charges, including professional misconduct, was a first-class man in all other respects.

The hearing followed the death of Nicola Balckman, aged four, in June, 1977, after a dose of painkiller 46 times stronger than should have been given a child of her age after she complained of earache.

Mr Doorbar, of John Street, Worthington, alleged during the hearing that Nicola's family doctor, Dr Roland Fakes, had altered the prescription after the death so as to shift the blame on him.

Mr Doorbar asked him to return the prescription so that he could give it to the corner. "Mr Doorbar said he was 'astounded' to find alterations in the prescription. He thought

Dr Fakes's alteration had tried to make the prescription look more like a normal one.

Dr Fakes, who admitted that the prescription could have been misleading, was criticized by Sir Gordon yesterday.

"We unhesitatingly accept the evidence given by Mr Doorbar," Sir Gordon said. "It is not necessary to say Dr Fakes was lying. It would be that his recollection failed him."

"We take an extremely poor view of the prescription he wrote, but that is not our business."

The inquiry was told that Mr Doorbar had failed to check the morphine content in the drug, Nephene, which Dr Fakes had ordered over the telephone.

Sir Gordon said that as an experienced pharmacist Mr Doorbar should have realized that the prescription was misleading and did not make sense.

It is the inescapable duty of the pharmacist to satisfy himself that there has been no mistake," Sir Gordon said.

Dispensing the prescription was done "in a moment of mental aberration. It was a serious fault. He was failing in the duty he owed to the public and the medical profession."

Equity olive branch to US

By Martin Huckerby
Theatre Reporter

The council of Equity, the actors' union, yesterday backed away from a battle with American Equity over that union's recent ban on British actors performing in the United States.

There has been a rising tide of opposition to the British on Broadway, where it is felt that imports of performers and productions from Britain are jeopardizing opportunities for Americans.

Mr Peter Plouviez, the general secretary of Equity, said yesterday he believed a lot of people expected the British union to take its revenge by

keeping out more American performers.

However, the council has decided to make no substantial change in its policy. It simply said it wanted greater cooperation between the performers' unions in different countries, and added that it would not argue with foreign unions over the cases of particular British artists seeking permission to work abroad.

If that conciliatory move brings some similar response from the American unions, then British Equity would be grateful. Nevertheless, a previous attempt to improve relations with the three American unions for performers, when Equity officials went to New York last year, proved abortive.

Power lines risk claim turned down

From Our Correspondent
Gloucester

A claim that high voltage overhead powerlines can impair the health of people living under them has not been accepted by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy.

He gave constant yesterday for a one-mile stretch of 400,000-volt cable at Insworth, Gloucestershire, to be moved closer to homes and a school, despite a local protest campaign.

He also instructed the Central Electricity Generating Board to keep a close check on research into the effects of the high-voltage cables. At present, he said, there was not enough evidence to show that they harmed health.

After objections made at 15 public inquiries into the Insworth plan in 1978, the board will have to give the minister an annual report on its research into the possible biological effects of the cables.

Mr Howell also asked the board to start a programme of visits on its own to check the cables and to keep in touch with research by the Health and Safety Executive and the Department of Health.

At the inquiry local residents, the parish council, and protesters from other parts of the country opposed the plan to divert the cables so they could be built.

The protest leader, Mrs Hilary Bacon, of Fishpond Bottom, Dorset, claimed she had suffered blackouts, depression and insomnia since moving to her cottage in the shadow of a 400,000-volt overhead line. She had discovered that many of her neighbours had had the same problems.

Russian artists had linked proximity to high voltage with impaired health, she said.

Shetland dispute over ship pollution claim

From Ronald Faux
Lerwick

A dispute was developing last night between Shetland Islands Council and British Petroleum over a Greek oil tanker alleged to have caused pollution off the Shetland coast.

The incident is being regarded in Shetland as a legal test case of the council's power to control shipping, using the Sullom Voe oil terminal operated by BP.

Aerial photographs of the tanker, Mihalis, were taken by the council's pollution patrol, and showed the vessel with an oily wake less than two miles outside territorial waters north of Shetland. The tanker was bound for Sullom Voe to pick up 80,000 tonnes of crude oil.

Three marine and pollution officers on board the patrol aircraft made statements to the council that they were convinced the tanker was discharging ballast and contravening the regulations covering shipping using Sullom Voe.

The council immediately complained by telex to the ship's owners and the oil company that nominated her to pick up the cargo. It also demanded that the nomination should be cancelled.

Mr Ernest Urquhart, the council's chief executive, said yesterday that BP had been informed by the Orkney Oil and Gas Commission, a subsidiary of the United States that it wished the nomination for the Mihalis to

continue, so that the tanker could load her cargo.

The council could not legally prevent the tanker from entering port, but Mr Urquhart made it clear that as the body responsible for pollution control and conservation, it would serve the Mihalis with a special direction under the Shetland County Council Act, 1974.

That would forbid the vessel from mooring, taking on cargo or discharging ballast within the harbour area.

BP's attitude is understood to be that the council is acting outside its powers because the Mihalis was beyond territorial waters when the alleged incident took place. Thus, it was up to the Department of Trade to say whether the vessel could enter and load.

Last night the tanker lay off Shetland and the master attempted to contact the American operators by radio.

It is understood that the master of the Mihalis, which has used Sullom Voe without trouble at least twice before, has said the vessel was steaming through an existing oil slick when the patrol photographed her.

Mr Harris, manager of the Sullom Voe terminal, said BP did not have the authority to cancel the tanker's nomination on the ground of pollution. Murphy Oil and Gas, which has said it holds the Shetland Islands Council responsible for the costs of delaying the Mihalis.

Animal 'liberators' freed battery hens

From Arthur Osman
Solihull

Members of the so-called Animal Liberation Front (ALF) told police that the theft of battery hens for release on free-range farms was an act of compassion, magistrates at Solihull, West Midlands, were told yesterday.

Mr Leslie Essex, appearing for the defence of the women and two men, said that at one farm in the Shirley area of Solihull "thousands of chickens are crammed into very small cages; with five or six chickens in 18in by 9in cages."

"Apparently hens in this condition turn to cannibalism and inflict injuries on themselves and the others. There were also dead hens and chickens lying around."

He said ALF had strict rules about the ways raids were made on battery-hen houses, no violence was to be used; no member was to make any financial gain; and no animals could be taken for which homes could not be found.

Before the court were Mr Derek Carroll, aged 42, of Turves Green Road, Northfield, Birmingham; Mr Anthony Christopher Boyson, aged 17, of Eastham Road, Billesley, Birmingham; Mrs Christine Smith, aged 30, of Webb Lane, Hall Green, Birmingham; Miss Susan Forester, aged 25, of Hurlingham Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham; and Miss Margaret Smith, aged 18, of Stafford Street, Heath Hayes, Cannock, Staffordshire.

Mr Carroll, described as the leader, pleaded guilty to burglary by entering Meadow Farm, Solihull, and stealing 120 battery hens worth £270; committing criminal damage to 16,000, fittings and cages worth £280; and causing criminal damage to 130 cages and fittings and four dozen eggs, worth £116.

The other three defendants, who were charged with the theft of 18 dogs, 84 hens and 11 chickens, were charged with two previous similar convictions and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, suspended for two years consecutively on the first two charges, to release.

and a similar concurrent sentence on the last two charges, ordered to pay £1,367.50 compensation to contribute £50 to legal aid costs.

The other defendants admitted burglary at Meadow Farm and Miss Bates admitted causing criminal damage there.

Mr Boyson, who asked for one other offence of burglary involving the theft of 18 dogs at Felsall, Staffordshire, was fined £100, ordered to pay £32 compensation and was bound over for 12 months.

Mrs Smith and Miss Forester were each fined £50, ordered to pay £2 compensation each and similarly bound over. Miss Bates, who asked for two other offences involving stealing 18 hens and 60 hens, was fined a total of £150, ordered to pay £528 compensation, bound over for 12 months and to make a £20 contribution to legal aid costs.

Mr Robert Lambden, for the prosecution, said the battery-hen houses had been broken into at night and the chickens were put into crates and taken to a free-range farm in south Warwickshire.

Mr Boyson had said in a statement that it was done "to stop the exploitation of animals with violence". Miss Bates said that she kept chickens, trays of eggs and unplugged a deep-freeze containing a large quantity of meat.

Miss Forester said the hens were kept in atrocious conditions. "I am not ashamed of my action. The callous kind of people who keep chickens in cages to make money out are wrong. It was an act of compassion."

Mr Szostek said that Mrs Smith had informed local authorities about the battery houses, but nothing had been done.

The farmer to whom the hens had been given had accepted them in good faith; most had since been recovered.

All the defendants had given an assurance that their court appearance meant an end to such actions.

The theft of dogs took place because it was claimed that a woman took in strays and then had them put down to sell for processing as agricultural manure. Homes had been found for them.

Farmers urge withdrawal from EEC farm policy

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Farmers yesterday attacked the working of EEC farm policy and said that British agriculture should withdraw from it. A motion adopted unanimously at the annual meeting of the National Farmers' Union in London said that "national support measures should now be considered".

Such measures are opposed by Community authorities because they make the free trade principle of the EEC impossible to operate. They strike at the foundations of the EEC. The willingness of British farmers to contemplate them illustrates their deep disenchantment with the impact of the common agricultural policy on the United Kingdom.

Delegates accepted a call from South Wales that farmers should be safeguarded against a possible collapse of the EEC price support system which pays for the purchase and storage of food "mountains".

The appeal was supported by Mr Donald Sward, of Alton, Hampshire, who said: "Now is the time for the NFU with our national government to prepare a contingency plan."

The meeting was the eighth annual gathering of the NFU since British accession to the Community and the first at which members despaired of the common agricultural policy.

Mr Patrick Russell, of Pembroke, said that Britain was barred from selling lamb in France while French potatoes competed here with home-grown produce. "It is a one-way traffic and we must take

steps to retaliate," he said. "It is not *entente cordiale*, but *entente misérable*."

Mr Timothy Roswell, who farms in Northampton, declared: "The CAP has created into a mass of more-or-less shoddy expedients just to keep the show on the road."

Mr John Dunster, who grows chrysanthemums in Avon, said: "We know that a large number of countries ignore the regulations and that a large number have hidden subsidies."

Leaders of the union were criticizing at the meeting for being remote and ineffectual. Mr James Marshall, vice-chairman of the West Riding of Yorkshire county branch, said: "The union should become more aggressive in the Brussels office."

Delegates accepted by a narrow margin a complaint about issues which are decided without consultation or for further consideration."

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, asked at the annual dinner of the union last night: "Can we genuinely say that the standard of food in this country is now very high?" He wondered if British companies paid enough attention to tastes abroad when producing food for export.

"Pickles, I am told, are steeped in a stuff called brewed condiment," he said. "I am sure it is an acquired taste. Nothing can beat the stuff we produce on our own farms, but too often it is spoiled when it gets to the carter."

Lord Carrington owns several farms and has been a member of the NFU for more than 30 years.

Union challenge on parents' school repairs

A union is taking legal advice to stop parents doing repairs at schools.

Mr John Dempsey, area officer of the National Union of Public Employees, said the union wanted to know whether Cheshire County Council was in breach of the Health and Safety at Work Act in encouraging parents to carry out repair and maintenance jobs.

He said he had been told that a council circular advised parent-teacher associations that parents can carry out maintenance and repairs.

A council official said: "We face cuts amounting to £2.5m in the coming year on education. We have not asked parents to do anything but in many cases they volunteer for things like painting, decorating and minor repairs."

"Heads have been asked to ensure that stringent conditions are met. There must be insurance against injury or damage."

£10,000 margarine haul

A lorry and trailer carrying margarine abroad were broken up yesterday by a stolen car at Cannock, Staffordshire.

Children die in fire

Two children died when fire swept through their home in Priesthill Road, Glasgow, yesterday. Peter Curran, aged three, and his brother David, aged two, were trapped in an upstairs room.

TA likely to get £20m air defence missiles

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence is preparing to place a contract worth more than £20m for the purchase of additional Blowpipe anti-aircraft missiles for the Territorial Army (TA).

An Army source said last night that it signified the considerable importance being attached both to the TA and to the need to improve the Army's air defence capability.

Blowpipe, made by Short Brothers of Belfast, is a portable close-range missile in service with the regular Army, the TA and the Royal Marines.

At present it is on issue to three Royal Artillery TA regiments, which together would supply 36 Blowpipe detachments to reinforce the British Army of the Rhine's forward areas in wartime.

The additional missiles will raise the number of detachments to 48, equivalent to a fourth without increasing the number of regiments or their manpower.

The supply of Blowpipe missiles to the regular Army will not be affected by the decision, which in theory is still subject to suitable terms being negotiated with the manufacturer. Not the least of its benefits will be the guarantee of more work for Short Brothers "for a number as much as possible of her years".

The Government is anxious to the TA because that seems a cost-effective way of adding to the capabilities of a small regular Army in wartime.

It has been encouraged by recent recruiting returns for the TA, which have shown an increase of about 2,500 men in the past four to five months.

Fear that prices link will cut pensions

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Government was accused yesterday of preparing to cut the weekly incomes of millions of pensioners, widows and disabled people as it cleared the first important hurdle in its attempt to end the earnings link for long-term benefits. After more than 16 hours of discussion, clause 1 of the Social Security Bill was approved by nine votes to eight in standing committee.

The clause, bitterly contested by Labour MPs for most of the first seven sittings of the committee, would change the basis for raising pensions and other long-term benefits from consideration of both earnings and prices to a link only with prices.

Mr Reg Freeman, Labour MP for Brent South, said that the link with earnings and prices in 1975, weekly pension payments would be up to £5 less.

The present Government had swindled pensioners of up to

£5p a week by refusing to make good the acknowledged shortfall in the November increase last year, he said. The clause would deprive pensioners, the war disabled, the industrially injured and those on invalidity benefits of pounds every week.

"That is the intention of the Government and amount of weasel words will hide the fact," Mr Freeman said.

The basic pension was still far too low, since it was below the poverty line and represented less than one third of average incomes. Present legislation would not increase the relationship of pensions to average earnings until at least the end of the 1980s, yet the Government had taken £195m from the poorest people by refusing to make good the shortfall.

Mr Reg Prentice, Minister for Social Security, strenuously denied that pensions had been cut or that the Labour Party had any monopoly of conservatism. Liberal and Conservative governments had

all extended the welfare state, he said, and the assumption of moral rectitude by Labour members was irritating.

He rejected the view that it was right to promise to do more by over-spending. Public spending was the main motive power of inflation and pensioners were the main victims of inflation.

Clause 1 of the Bill would reduce the Government's duty to increase pensions, but give greater flexibility, and that was better for the nation and for pensioners.

Pensions cost £9,800m a year, or 12 per cent of total public expenditure, Mr Prentice said. The pension was not good enough for those who received it, but the way to improve it was to improve the national economy. The solution was to have a growing and productive and to bring inflation under control.

"What we are saying is that pensioners are better served by a simple and more modest requirement of the Government," Mr Prentice said.

Bishop's Olympic boycott move rejected in synod

By Our Religious Affairs
Correspondent

An attempt to have the General Synod of the Church of England endorse a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games came to nothing yesterday.

The senior bishop present, the Bishop of London, the Rt Rev Gerald Ellison, declined to give the Bishop of Liverpool, the Rt Rev David Sheppard, permission to remove an emergency motion.

Dr Ellison said he thought it would be better for the synod to debate such a serious matter without a background paper in front of it, and without the Archbishop of Canterbury present.

The Bishop of Liverpool, a former England cricket captain, had wanted to propose that individual athletes and sports bodies should refuse to take part in the games if they were held in Moscow, to show disapproval of the military occupation of Afghanistan and the banishment of Dr Andrei Sakharov.

In spite of that, the synod later voted by a narrow majority to give priority in its agenda to "private members' motion on 'Soviet imperialism', which had originally been forced on the list of such motions, and was originally tabled in 1976. It is likely to be debated today.

Gunners accused of murder

Gunner Neil Wallace, aged 21, of Number 7 Commando Battery, HMS Concord, Arbroath, Scotland, whose home is at West Hagley, near Stourbridge, West Midlands, and Gunner James Price, aged 22, of 29 Commando Regiment, Plymouth, whose home is at Rochford, Essex, appeared at Plymouth yesterday. They were remanded in custody until February 18 charged with killing Thomas Pierpoint, of River View Lane,

Rescue woman 'comfortable'

Mrs Sandra Bannen, who was badly burnt when she tried unsuccessfully to rescue her four children and their baby-sitter from her blazing home on Monday, was said to be comfortable in hospital yesterday.

Mrs Bannen, aged 30, of Pileworth Square, Pennywell, Sunderland, was treated in hospital at Shotley Bridge, co Durham.

Light on Ulster suspects' response to arrest 'Silence' advice for Catholics

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Father Denis Faul, one of Northern Ireland's most persistent human rights campaigners, has produced the latest of a long series of leaflets giving practical advice to local Roman Catholics.

It gives a clear and explicit insight into how ordinary working-class Catholics are being encouraged to respond to police and army activity. One of its principal messages is that people arrested under the emergency laws should keep silent after giving their name and their solicitor's name.

The leaflet, which, according to some lawyers, is not correct in all its advice, suggests that questions should be answered in writing or not at all.

It is this "right of silence" to all but the most basic questions that is frustrating the Army and police, and is leading to mounting political pressure for a change in the law to make it illegal for persons held under emergency legislation to remain silent.

Father Faul, a Dunsannon teacher who has unequivocally condemned violence, says he has made 700 complaints to the Royal Ulster Constabulary, 200

to the Army and 100 to the Ulster Defence Regiment on behalf of Roman Catholics.

"The people I am talking about are low income groups, probably unemployed, probably of fairly low educational standards."

This, summarized, is his advice:

"It is important for every Catholic parent to instruct their sons and daughters regarding the names of the solicitor and doctor to ask for if they are arrested under the emergency laws."

"Instruct your children not to speak, to maintain silence until they have the nominated solicitor present with them, usually after 48 hours."

"In every case give your name and your solicitor's name and keep silent."

"Do not sign your name to any bit of paper while in an RUC station you are advised to give priority to the Army and police, and is leading to mounting political pressure for a change in the law to make it illegal for persons held under emergency legislation to remain silent."

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Mr Jenkins tells EEC to stop its squabbling

[illegible]

OVERSEAS

Two-day artillery bombardment marks end of the shaky ceasefire in southern Lebanon

From Christopher Walker
Dir Mimas, Lebanon, Feb 12

Two days of concentrated artillery bombardment in southern Lebanon have signalled the final collapse of the shaky ceasefire negotiated by the United Nations last August between the Israeli-backed Christian militia of Major Haddad and the Palestinian guerrilla forces.

The sudden renewal of serious hostilities between the two irregular armies has greatly increased the instability in the border region. It has also raised again the possibility of Israeli intervention on behalf of the minority Christian community living in the buffer zone they have created in Lebanon.

Last week Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, promised military support for the Christians in all parts of Lebanon. Since the fighting broke out in the south, he has been under strong pressure from Major Haddad to honour that pledge.

Tension between the Christians and Palestinians has been heightened by Israeli military sources confirming a report that the Palestine Liberation Organisation has received a number of Soviet-built T34 tanks from Syria. Although they are an elderly model, the Israelis fear that they could have a significant effect on the strategic balance in southern Lebanon.

Throughout much of last night and most of this morning, the sound of cannon, mortar and heavy artillery came from the rugged south Lebanon hills.

I was among a small group of journalists permitted to enter the battle zone this morning through the so-called "good fence" which divides Israel from southern Lebanon, and which became a regular target for Palestinian attacks aimed at deterring the 1,500 Lebanese who crossed every day to work in Israel.

After an hour spent driving on roads which lie in the shadow of the Palestinian gun emplacement built into the former crusader stronghold of Beaufort Castle, we were turned back by our Israeli escort officers. "The shelling is so

heavy that it would be suicide to go on," one told us.

The bulk of Palestinian fire was being directed at the town of Marjayoun, which houses the headquarters of Major Haddad's 3,000-strong private army. Christian militiamen, dressed in Israeli uniforms and often using Israeli ammunition, were replying from their own fixed gun positions and from mobile mortars firing from different points in the thick olive groves.

For the second day running all schools in the area were shut and many farmers and their labourers were unable to go out in the fields. In many of the Christian villages the inhabitants looked nervous after spending a second night with little sleep. "Surely there must be somebody who can help us escape from the danger," said George Rabbani, a schoolgirl, aged 16, who spoke to us in broken French. "Please tell people there are hundreds of children here who are too scared to leave their homes. They are exhausted by the explosions and they want all this to end."

In Dir Mimas, a Christian village with 1,500 inhabitants, we were shown the first evidence of how the latest increase in fighting began at dawn yesterday. Four of the hillside houses had been wrecked by explosive charges placed against their outside walls during the night. The shelling was planned by a Palestinian squad which had waded across the nearby Litani River and walked more than a mile to plant them.

It was while rescuers were trying to help a man who lost an eye when the shelling began that three of yesterday's four civilian casualties occurred—the highest toll in 24 hours experienced in southern Lebanon for more than a year. The two men and a woman were helping the man trapped under rubble when he was killed, one villager said. "They all died almost immediately."

One of those killed was Mr Roger Ghannoun, an announcer from the Voice of Hope, the American-financed radio station which broadcasts a bizarre mix

of Bible readings, pro-Haddad propaganda and country music from studios in the village.

The Ghannoun presented a weekly programme in Arabic and also worked in his spare time as a hospital volunteer. Today, details of his funeral were announced amid the station's regular gospel sessions and bland selection of songs carefully vetted to exclude any mention of sex, drink or drugs. Israeli officers claimed that the individual sabotage attacks against civilian houses were "a new tactic to intimidate the Christian villagers. The Israelis were also able to show that the terror squad must have passed within close range of an outpost manned by Nepalese soldiers from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil)."

The Israelis claim that the number of Palestinian terrorists now operating from inside the Unifil controlled area is 700—an increase of about 200 since the last ceasefire came into force on August 26 last year.

Angry villagers in Dir Mimas were working today to patch up the damage to their homes caused by the explosions and subsequent five-hour artillery bombardment.

As well as being directed against the Palestinians, the fury of the villagers was also aimed at the Israelis who they accused of failing to hit back at the guerrillas—particularly those based in Beaufort Castle, which towers over the small village from across the valley. Privately the Israelis claim that only an attack mounted on foot would have any effect against the ancient fortifications of the castle, which has been a threat to the area by the Palestinians since "free Lebanon" was set up.

By tonight the question of response, if any, the Israelis will make to the renewed shelling in south Lebanon remains unclear. But which demands are coming from the Christian community, there is known to be strong international pressure for Israel to resist the temptation to make any further military incursions across the border.

East block alerted for Western wedge

From Dossa Trevisan
Warsaw, Feb 12

An indication that Moscow now expects its East European allies to tighten discipline and speak with one voice was provided today by Mr Mikhail Suslov, a senior member of the Soviet Politburo. The hard-line party theorist called upon the people of East Europe to close their ranks and accused the West of trying to use every possible means to drive a wedge between the Warsaw Pact states.

Mr Suslov, the first foreign delegate to speak at the Polish Communist Party congress which opened yesterday, warned his country's allies against a possible threat from the United States and China.

"The West," he said, "is trying to use every means it can to undermine the solidarity of the socialist countries." This made it more imperative than ever to "strengthen our lines".

This suggests that Moscow is satisfied with the kind of backing it has received from its East European allies for its intervention in Afghanistan. With the exception of Romania, the countries of Eastern Europe lacked the military action with varying degrees of enthusiasm. Enthusiastic support was given by East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, while Poland and Hungary were lukewarm and even ambiguous in their support.

Mr Suslov is the last survivor of the Stalinist leadership and his presence at the congress is seen as an indication of the Government's which Moscow is now taking.

Yesterday, Mr Edward Giersek offered to host East-West talks to defuse growing tension in Europe, which he said, was threatening peace. Yesterday, Mr Suslov, while warning détente to continue, took a tougher stand, condemning the United States and accusing it of working in collusion with China.

"The American decision to concentrate forces near the Iranian border," he said, "is not incidental. It was a deliberate, planned policy to check progress among developing nations."

Poland is clearly worried by the present international situation. So are other countries of the Soviet block, all of which have enjoyed more room for manoeuvre because of détente. The economic aspects of détente are of particular importance as East European countries, too, are suffering from slower growth rates and need to boost productivity and improve quality through imports of Western technology.

In order to obtain this they need continuing access to Western money and markets. Poland is in a particularly weak position as its debt is now believed to total \$800m. This year Poland will have to import at least 6 million tons of grain from the United States.

Killing 'grave barbarity', rector says

Continued from page 1

one of his predecessors at the organization for Catholic graduates, Signor Aldo Moro, the Christian Democrat leader who was kidnapped and murdered by terrorists in March 1978.

One of the most bitter comments came from Professor Antonio Ruberti, the Rector of the university who, pale in the face and tense, said that the aim was "not to have a strike at Signor Bachelet, but also at the university itself. He said that years to reestablish an atmosphere of democratic conduct at the university.

After what happened today, it appeared to him all the more essential to find a "moment of profound unity to condemn such acts and to fight together against terrorism". Killings inside a university, he went on, meant "a point of grave barbarity which it is difficult to leave behind without the serious and genuine effort of everyone".

The Chamber of Deputies called for an immediate state of emergency in the wake of the killing. Signora Nide Jotti, the Communist presiding officer of the Chamber, sent a message to President Pertini on behalf of the House. The murder, she said, sounded like an intolerable challenge to the law and to the judiciary.



Leonid Kozlov and his wife, Valentina, former Bolshoi ballet stars who defected last September, rehearse with the Milwaukee ballet for a performance there last night.

Undecided voters hold Toronto in balance

From Patrick Brogan
Toronto, Feb 12

"I've never known an election so close," said Mr Joe Cosgrove, a Liberal MP, as he looked anxiously at the polls. He is a mild-looking lawyer, with receding hair and glasses and is running as a Liberal in one of Toronto's marginals. The opinion polls put the party well ahead of the Conservatives, and the Government have an excellent reputation for getting things right.

But a third or more of those asked say that they are still undecided a week before the vote. Last May the undecideds turned out to be Pierre Trudeau, who had been Prime Minister since 1968, because they were tired of him.

They did not, however, give the Conservatives a majority: they won 136 of the 282 seats in the House of Commons. Mr Joe Clark became Prime Minister and, within seven months according to the polls, people were tired of him, too.

So the Opposition, Liberals and New Democratic Party (NDP) together, brought down the Government. The Liberals hope to get a majority in Parliament this time, but the electorate appears to be flying off again.

The Liberal lead over the Conservatives has dropped from more than 20 points in the polls to 10. The NDP is still falling. Because they will win huge majorities in Quebec, they could still lose the election though winning more votes than the Conservatives.

No wonder Mr Cosgrove is worried. The constituency is York-Scarborough, in the north-west of the Toronto agglomeration. It always has gone with the party that won the elections. It turned out the Liberals in a by-election in 1978, but the Conservatives confirmed the victory in the general election.

Mr Paul McCrossan, Liberal MP, is small, dark and energetic, an accountant who enjoys explaining the Government's fiscal policy to the constituents. The two men attended a meeting in a school last night, along with four other candidates, and argued politely over who was most responsible for the crisis in Canada.

Behind the microphone, Mr Cosgrove radiates confidence. He used to be the Mayor of Scarborough and boasts of the area's economic expansion for which he takes credit, along with Mr Trudeau and the former Liberal Government.

An unkind questioner asked him why he denounced Mr Clark for not solving the energy crisis, when Mr Trudeau had presided over the same crisis for six years without doing anything about it.

He explained patiently that the Liberals had indeed done something about it. They had introduced an excise tax, 10

cents (about 4p) on a gallon of petrol, four years ago. It is now 7 cents a gallon.

But did not the Liberals and the NDP bring down the Clark government for introducing an 18 cent excise tax on petrol in last December's budget? Yes, indeed, but that was different.

Other speakers were more direct. The candidate of the Marxist-Leninist Party said: "Make the rich pay for the crisis, not the poor, the man-eating capitalists of Canada who will be buried." The United States imperialists out of Canada. He also denounced "the Soviet social-imperialist invasion of Afghanistan", all in a most amiable and gentle tone.

The meeting of about 50 people listened to him politely. He is a large and harmless postal worker. Indeed, there was hardly any applause for anyone, and the only animation was achieved when Mr McCrossan and Mr Cosgrove argued over the price of petrol. It was a very tranquil meeting for a key marginal in an important election.

The NDP candidate is Mr Vic Overend. The NDP claims to be socialist, and is certainly much closer to the British Labour Party than any other party in North America. The Liberals to bring down the Clark government because it believed that it stood a real chance of substantially increasing its vote, particularly in the west and in Ontario.

The election will be decided here. Ontario has 95 seats out of 282 in Parliament, and in the last election the Liberals lost 32, the Conservatives gained 32 and the NDP lost two. There were 11 extra seats for the Liberals because of its increased population.

Now it may be that in the industrial towns of South Ontario, like Hamilton and London, the NDP may at last make its breakthrough to glory, but there are signs of any such thing in Scarborough. Mr Overend did his best, a faithful claque in the audience fed him appropriate questions, but he seemed to have no more effect on the audience than the Marxist-Leninist, or the woman independent who confessed: "I'm not all that experienced, but I have a keen mind."

Mr McCrossan won by 5 per cent last May, a matter of 4,000 votes on a total of 197,000. This is what worries Mr Cosgrove, the Liberal. Although the electorate of Scarborough has been called to the polls three times in 16 months they will turn out again next Monday as numerous as ever, and all those "undecideds" may yet give Mr McCrossan, and Mr Clark, a second chance.

Military deal agreed with Saudi Army

By Our Defence Correspondent
Britain has completed a deal, thought to be worth a total of about £100m to supply support equipment for artillery to the Saudi Arabian Army.

The deal comprises four separate contracts involving 12 British companies, and the equipment will be supplied within the next two years. Negotiations have been continuing for the past 12 months between the Saudis and the British Government agency, International Military Services (IMS).

Neither the Ministry of Defence nor IMS would confirm the value or the content of the contracts last night. It is understood however that the artillery equipment does not include any guns.

The 35,000-strong Saudi Arabian Army has a mixture of American, French and British equipment. But most of its artillery is French, so the latest deal represents something of a breakthrough for the British arms industry.

Six charged with plotting to murder Israeli governor

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Feb 12

Six West Bank Arabs were indicted in a military court in Nablus yesterday for alleged membership of a terrorist cell which plotted to murder the military governor of Jenin.

According to the charge sheet, Khalid Kamal, aged 29, and five other men, whose names were not disclosed, were charged with the murder at an official ceremony in Qabatiya, their village near Jenin. They allegedly planned to dose the guests' coffee with sleeping pills and then murder the Israeli and take their weapons. The alleged plot was exposed before the ceremony.

Mr Kamal and another prisoner, Mahmud Abu Rabb, aged 21, were charged with plotting to murder in similar fashion the order of water tanker that picks up water in Jenin for a military camp nearby.

Mr Kamal was alleged to have obtained orders from an Al Farah official on visits to Damascus in March and June last year.

In another case yesterday, three Arabs were imprisoned for 18 years for plotting to shoot down an El Al jetliner in Nablus by missile in 1976. The trial, before a military court in Lydda, was in camera. The names and nationalities of the accused, the manner of their capture, and the details of their transfer to Israel, remained a secret.

Two German nationalists, Thomas Reuter and Brigitta Schultz, who were involved in the plot, pleaded guilty in September and were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. The West German Government has made representations to Israel and it is believed that they will be released in a few months.

The Supreme Court of Jerusalem yesterday upheld a six-year prison sentence on Ian Beder, aged 24, of New Zealand, for passing secret information to an Egyptian intelligence officer.

Mr Beder spent a year in Israel and left in August, 1971. He approached the Egyptian Embassy in Madrid and provided information on the Israeli secret services.

Mr Farhang said Iran would welcome the international commission that Dr Waldheim has proposed to investigate Iranian grievances.

Third, he said, Iran would accept an international resolution proclaiming the Shah a common criminal. Such a resolution could be adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority and it would not be necessary for the United States to vote for it.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting raged in the town of Gonbad Kharu in north-east Iran, as Revolutionary Guards backed by arm ytroops moved in to crush a rebellion by minority Turkmen guerrillas that had lasted four days, local residents said.

AP Agence France Presse and Reuters.

Ayatollah tells Moscow it must respect the independence of Iran

Tehran, Feb 12.—Ayatollah Khomeini today emphasized to Mr Brezhnev the need for the Soviet Union to respect the principle of non-aggression in the Third World and Islamic countries, "above all in this region".

In a telegram to Mr Brezhnev, the Ayatollah added that safeguards for world peace required respect for the territorial integrity of other countries.

He was responding to a telegram from Mr Brezhnev sent on the first anniversary of the Iranian revolution.

In Geneva, Mr Mansour Farhang, Iran's Ambassador to the United Nations, said that the militants holding the American Embassy in Tehran were beginning "to lose credibility with the Iranian people".

Mr Farhang, in an interview with the Associated Press, said the militants "had gone beyond their task".

Mr Sadegh Ootabadeh, the Foreign Minister, said that he hoped the crisis over the hostages would soon be ended. Iran would cooperate with Dr Kary Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, to solve it.

Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the President, has said that Iran no longer demands the return of the Shah as the price for releasing the 50 hostages.

Mr Farhang, in turn, said today: "The first thing we want is a genuine apology by the United States for its deceptive and exploitative policies in Iran over the last 25 years," he said.

Iranians press Whitehall for Chieftain spares

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

An Iranian military team have just left Britain after discussions in Whitehall over the possible resumption of arms sales to Tehran. They want spares and ammunition for existing equipment, particularly for the 900 Chieftain tanks, procured for their Army during the Shah's regime.

But they are also interested in reviving an order for armoured recovery vehicles, if only to carry out engine changes on crippled Chieftains, some of which have been abandoned in isolated locations since the revolution more than a year ago.

It is understood to be the third series of arms talks between the two governments during the past nine months, reflecting the Iranian Government's ambition to rebuild its shattered forces as a counter both to internal opposition and external aggression.

One of the difficulties has

been the many changes in Iranian personnel. Whitehall officials have found themselves talking to a different team on each occasion, with little continuity.

So far the Foreign Office has not become involved because there has been no draft contract for it to approve—or otherwise. This has been just as well, because the Government could hardly approve the supply of ammunition to Iran while the American hostages are still kept prisoner in their embassy.

On the other hand, relations between Iran and the United States are showing signs of a thaw. If the hostages are released quickly and safely, the resumption of supplies to Tehran, if only on a limited scale, might once more become acceptable within the next 12 months.

Under the Shah, Iranian sales accounted for about a tenth of the annual arms export industry in Britain, now running at about £1,100m. Orders for vehicle-mounted Rapier anti-

aircraft missiles from British Aerospace and for 1,300 advanced tanks from the Royal Ordnance Factories (ROF), were among those cancelled by Ayatollah Khomeini soon after his assumption of power. The ROF did not lose hard cash on the deal because money had already been paid by the Shah to finance the production lines, which had to be established.

The chief problem for the Government has been the loss of work for the ROF, which lost 800 jobs with the cancellation of the Iranian order. This has to some extent been eased by a recent contract to build 350 tanks for the Jordanian Army.

The British Army is also considering the procurement of 200 Challenger tanks, with modern Chobham armour and a new Rolls-Royce engine, to help fill the gap before MBT80, the main successor to Chieftain, enters service in the late 1980s. Arms sales, which expanded steadily throughout the 1970s, seem now to have reached a

plateau, from which they are unlikely to rise very far unless the lucrative Iranian market is reopened, or new customers can be found elsewhere, perhaps in countries which until now have been regarded with reserve by the Foreign Office.

China is the most obvious market to be explored. So far British arms sales to China have been small. Three contracts have been signed, one worth £500,000 for night vision equipment, another £1m order for field artillery computer equipment, and a third £1,200,000 contract for Cymbeline mortar locating units.

But Chinese interest in the Harrier jet has waned—and some believe it was always exaggerated anyway. The Chinese are most interested in buying Western expertise to help them establish their own high technology arms industry. Even for this, however, they need more foreign exchange than they have and are likely to ask for generous credit arrangements.

Mrs Gandhi criticizes Soviet interference

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Feb 12

Mrs Gandhi today told Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, that Moscow's interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs was "inadmissible". Mr Gromyko was opening talks here aimed at inducing this country to accept the Soviet line.

But when, after three hours of talks between the Indian Prime Minister and the Soviet leader, an Indian delegation spokesman was asked if India had direct asked for a withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan he denied that this had been broached today.

He twice told reporters that the withdrawal question would come up in discussions scheduled for tomorrow. In these Mr Gromyko will be dealing with Indian officials under Mr Narasimha Rao, the External Affairs Minister.

The discussions had been in general terms today, the spokesman explained. But both Governments had agreed to consider "measures by which the tension in the region can be diffused".

The spokesman indicated that the Indian position given to Mr Gromyko today was based on the joint Indo-French statement issued during the visit to Delhi last month of President Giscard d'Estaing when Indian adoption of the word "inadmissible" for the first time.

Added to this are the statements made a fortnight ago by Mr Rao in Parliament which "categorically" opposed the presence of foreign troops in any country and expressed India's "hope" that the Russians would be withdrawn from Afghanistan.

Mrs Gandhi insisted on measures to reduce tension in the region when she saw Mr Clark Clifford, President Carter's special envoy, at the end of last month. This follows her view that India and the region must strive to avoid super power rivalries.

Mr Gromyko, tried to leave Mrs Gandhi's office by a side-door but reporters caught up with him only to have him make general remarks about developing Indo-Soviet friendship, something "the entire Soviet leadership" was convinced meets the interest of peace in the Asian region.

The Indian side said that the Russians made no specific proposals of their own during the talks on Afghanistan today.

Mrs Gandhi, for her part, was equally elusive with the

reporters, saying only that her talks with Mr Gromyko were "as usual, frank". Apparently she took some time to review events with Mr Gromyko whom she had not seen since before her defeat in the March 1977 general elections.

Mr Gromyko was also informed of the consultations Delhi has been having with Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Afghanistan—with Nepal to follow next week—which have been aimed at evolving a regional response to the threat of super power confrontation on their doorsteps.

The Indians have been cautious in public about this initiative, but they indicated to the Russians today that the kind of reactions they obtained could be highly significant.

One of the main points made to Pakistan was to emphasize how undesirable it would be to supply the Afghan Muslim insurgents with arms and allow them sanctuary on this side of the Durand line.

This position comes somewhat near the Soviet and Afghan emphasis on the need to maintain Soviet troops in that country so long as it is subject to the risk of armed incursions from Pakistan or China.

The Indian spokesman denied that Mr Gromyko discussed Kampuchea.

Mr Rao emphasized that all countries of this region are members of the non-aligned movement when he addressed Mr Gromyko at a dinner tonight. Calling for the "utmost restraint" the countries of the region and by outside powers, Mr Rao asked for India and its neighbours to "be permitted to live in peace and amity without being dragged into a confrontation".

Recent developments in the area "have caused us much concern", he added, "their first effect has been to threaten the stability of the region".

Mr Gromyko's arrival in Delhi today provoked two demonstrations, one of them involving about 250 Afghan and Indian in front of the Soviet Embassy, to protest against the Soviet intervention, the other, a small demonstration, by Afghan students at the airport. This did not prevent Mr Gromyko from saying, in a improvised speech, that Indo-Soviet friendship was based on common sense and not subject to mere passing "emotions"—presumably a veiled reference to protests throughout the world at the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

Pakistan rejects Karmal overture for talks

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Feb 12

Pakistan is to ignore the call by President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan for talks, according to sources here. Mr Karmal is reported to have suggested "peaceful" negotiations with Pakistan to solve mutual problems "in a state of mutual trust" in a statement issued yesterday in Kabul after talks with a special envoy of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister.

According to official sources Pakistan is in a position to reject the offer for talks. Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan. It is pointed out that the emergency session of Islamic foreign ministers in Islamabad last month had clearly decided that the Kabul regime would not be recognized by Islamic states until foreign troops leave Afghanistan. Any talks with President Karmal would be against the resolution which Pakistan vigorously supported.

Referring to another passage in the Indo-Afghan statement concerning the offer to withdraw Soviet troops if a credible guarantee against "armed aggression on Afghanistan from abroad" was available, the Pakistan sources said there was no external threat to the Kabul government whose troops were already in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, the talks in Delhi between Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and the Indian leaders is being watched here with considerable misgiving in view of the Indo-Soviet friendship which Pakistan believes led to the dismemberment of

Pakistan and the emergence of Bangladesh.

Few here believe that its results will bring any relief to the Afghan situation as it affects Pakistan in spite of a recent message from Mrs Gandhi to President Zia ul-Haq seeking to reassure Islamabad of Indian sympathy in the present situation.

Lieutenant-General Fazle Haq, Governor of the North West Frontier province, is reported to have said in Peshawar today that a provincial cabinet would be set up next month.

Hand-picked provincial cabinets and advisory councils are being set up as substitutes to representative governments and assemblies which were abolished two-and-a-half years ago by General Zia when he removed Mr Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, from power.

The country has since been under martial law. Three other provinces have also been asked to have provincial cabinets and advisory councils next month. Widow complaints: Mrs Nusrat Bhutto, the widow of the late Prime Minister and daughter, had also filed a petition against martial law and their detention, which Pakistanis believe led to the dismemberment of

Oman allows US forces to use its bases

From David Cross
Washington, Feb 12

The Sultanate of Oman on the eastern corner of the Arabian Peninsula has agreed in principle to allow the United States to use its military facilities in an emergency. But it is not yet clear whether two other countries, Somalia and Kenya, where Washington has been seeking similar arrangements for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, are willing to be as helpful.

The New York Times reported today that all three countries had indeed agreed to give American forces access to existing bases during recent discussions with Mr Reginald Bartholomew, director of politico-military affairs at the State Department. Mr Bartholomew returned to Washington today from a tour which included stops in Oman, Kenya, and Somalia, as well as Saudi Arabia.

In return for agreement to use the military facilities, the New York Times said, the United States was ready to provide unspecified amounts of military aid. A senior administration aide was quoted by the newspaper as welcoming the re-

ported agreements as "the beginning of a significant reversal of the strategic decline in that part of the world".

Answering questions from reporters today, officials at the Oman Embassy in Washington said that their Government had agreed to provide refuelling and storage facilities for American military forces on the island of Masira. They added, however, that no formal agreement had yet been concluded. Officials at the Kenyan and Somali embassies here could neither confirm nor deny the account in The New York Times of their governments' positions.

American Administration officials have been equally circumspect. Mr Harold Brown, the Secretary of Defense, told a television interviewer he was hopeful that access agreements with the countries concerned would be concluded. Mr Edward Hidalgo, the Navy Secretary, said he thought there was nothing "definitive" yet.

A State Department spokesman said Mr Bartholomew's talks had been "useful" but declined to comment further until the results of his negotiations had been studied further.

criticizes
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Developing countries too addicted to drugs

Mr Long repeated his criticism of New Zealand's expulsion last month of Mr Sergei Zimin, the Novosti correspondent, as a retaliatory measure against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.—*Reuter*.

PARLIAMENT, February 12, 1980

Sale of BSC works to private sector 'an excellent solution'

House of Commons
If British Steel wished to sell off some of its plants which might otherwise be closed, this would be an excellent solution, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said at question time.

Mr Ivor Sunbrook (Bromley, Orpington) raised the matter, asking: "Has the Prime Minister seen any suggestion that the profit-making sector of the steel industry should take over some of the assets of British Steel and show them how to operate at a profit?"

Mrs Thatcher: "The private sector of steel in operation in the same world in which the British Steel Corporation is making heavy losses. There would be no objection from the Government to a corporation wishing to sell off some of its plants which might otherwise be closed. It would be an excellent solution."

Mr William Garel-Jones (Wadford, C): "Would the Prime Minister consider the case of a member of my union, ASTMS, working as a nurse in British Steel who has felt obliged to resign her job after pressure on the wages of the steel industry?"

Incidents of this kind bring the trade union movement into disrepute and make it difficult for the Government to introduce moderate reforms of trade union law. (Conservative cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher: "Incidents of this kind bring the trade union movement into disrepute, but I think have demonstrated the need for this Government to strengthen trade union law and get ahead with its trade union reforms. (Conservative cheers.)"

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln, C)

Alarm over horrific chemical weapon

The availability of chemical weapons to the Warsaw Pact countries was giving the Government anxiety and it was considering what its attitude to it ought to be, Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, said at question time.

He was speaking during questions about his meetings with his NATO colleagues. He said that personally he wished the increase in defence spending was greater than it was going to be.

Mr John Evans (Newtown, Lab) asked: "When he meets his NATO colleagues, will he make clear that there are many people who do not believe that the Warsaw Pact can bear a 3 per cent per annum increase in defence expenditure? Despite the howls of outrage from the Conservative rightwing, will he make clear that he has no plans further to increase defence expenditure?"

Mr Pym (Cambridgeshire, C): "He is right to draw attention to the House to the state of the economy. We have also to draw our attention and that of the House to the economic difficulties which we face. Notwithstanding economic difficulties a further effort on defence is required. The whole alliance takes this view."

From my own points of view, I would rather that increase was greater than it is going to be. Despite the economic difficulties, a further effort on defence is required and that is why we attach such importance to it."

Mr Robert Banks (Harrowgate, C): "Will he discuss the reports that the Soviet Union is developing chemical weapons producing nerve gas in the occupation of Afghanistan? Will he look into ways in which the NATO forces could defend themselves against such weapons?"

Mr Pym: "I am not able to confirm or deny whether chemical weapons were used in Afghanistan. The protection of our own forces against this type of warfare is thought to be certainly as good, and perhaps better than, any army in Europe. That is some reassurance but what is alarming is the existence of a

Mobility of UK forces

It may be possible to increase British forces' transport capability, Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, said at question time. He said that he had asked, in view of the growing Soviet threat to the stability of South-east Asia, for additional strengthening of the forces' mobility capability.

Mr Pym (Cambridgeshire, C) told the House that the Government was considering the possibility of deploying worldwide to meet various contingencies. A Royal Navy task group deploys every year to the Indian Ocean. The current operation in Rhodesia has demonstrated the Army's and RAF's ability to respond to a non-NATO task.

All three services have a regular programme of training and exercises with friendly countries. However, in the light of recent

in earlier exchanges, asked—Will she consider the plight of the engineering industry? Many engineering companies will soon run short of steel, even though stocks still exist in this country.

Has the Government any plan to ensure that this industry can reach those companies which need it? Mrs Thatcher: "So far most industry has kept going extremely well, in spite of the shortage of steel. The factors those going on strike have to consider is the effect which their strike would have on their fellow workers in other industries."

He hoped that will weigh heavily with them in the decision they take to get back round the negotiating table.

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Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln, C)

Getting the nation to live within its means

The present Government was the only one likely to pursue a policy to bring the nation to live within its means, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister, said during exchanges with Mr James Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition, about the minimum lending rate.

Mr Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab) recalled a speech by the Secretary of State for Employment (Mr James Prior) in which he said the biggest handicap small businesses had to suffer was the 17 per cent minimum lending rate.

What has gone wrong here (he asked) with the Prime Minister's monetary policy? Mrs Thatcher: "The fact that we had raised the rate last year... (Labour interruptions)."

Surely the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Denis Healey) does not argue with that? It is a matter of fact in the expenditure White Paper. Perhaps he is referring to himself.

We have an attempt to reduce the expenditure. When it is reduced and when we can get the borrowing down, the interest rate will go down. We shall be grateful for some support in reducing expenditure. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan: "As the MLR was put up to 15 per cent last June when the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Geoffrey Howe) told us that it was a necessary evil before it came down, what has gone wrong with the Government's policy? (Labour cheers.)"

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Minister does not expect drop in nursery education places as a result of change in law

Local Education Authorities should have the power but not the duty to provide education for children under compulsory school age, Mr Michael Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said in introducing a Government new clause (Nursery Education: England and Wales) (Mr James Prior) in which he said the biggest handicap small businesses had to suffer was the 17 per cent minimum lending rate.

What has gone wrong here (he asked) with the Prime Minister's monetary policy? Mrs Thatcher: "The fact that we had raised the rate last year... (Labour interruptions)."

Surely the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Denis Healey) does not argue with that? It is a matter of fact in the expenditure White Paper. Perhaps he is referring to himself.

We have an attempt to reduce the expenditure. When it is reduced and when we can get the borrowing down, the interest rate will go down. We shall be grateful for some support in reducing expenditure. (Conservative cheers.)

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send children under five to school, although there was a requirement to provide sufficient schools. It was impossible to say that that level of provision could be held to be.

Equally, although this had been misunderstood by many people, there was clearly no duty nor had there ever been a duty, to provide nursery schools or education, because the only reference to them was that in carrying out their duty to provide education for those under five, they should have regard—and no further than that—to the needs for providing that provision by providing.

However, amidst both sides of the House might have been to meet the Plowden Committee recommendations both had had to do so in order to implement that it could only be done within the resources available.

There was no point in keeping in existence a shadowy duty which was probably unenforceable and in circumstances unsuitable.

The Government was still anxious that local education authorities should make as possible provision of education as possible consistent with the available resources.

Last year Oxfordshire County Council proposed to close all its nursery schools and classes in the county and to replace them by alternative provision of education for those under five, and the chief education officer was asked to draw up a scheme.

The council's resolution started a great deal of controversy, particularly as to whether it was a duty or merely a power to provide education for the under-fives.

His department had already been looking at what were the legal requirements relating to nursery education. It was clear that there were no legal requirements for those under five, but some of them had the benefit of hindsight, everyone expected that the provision of nursery education was a discretionary power of LEAs.

It was equally clear that there was a statutory duty to provide education for those under five, but it was also a fact that that statutory duty was unclear.

In the present Education Act the duty to provide education for those under five was unclear. LEA to provide primary education—full-time education—available for those under five, but it was also a fact that that statutory duty was unclear.

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the moment inhibiting, and he was asking his department to consider whether those standards were too high on nursery education premises.

His department had examined carefully the implications of changing for nursery education. While it was possible, true that a modest charge could in some cases help to tip the scale between existing provision and the opening of new schools and classes.

Any scheme would have to practice to exempt those in receipt of supplementary benefit and family income supplement. Any system would bring in little income and would risk depriving children who were in the

Football

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|-----|------|----|----|--------|----|-----|------|----|-----|
| berausen | 20 | 40 | Poor | == | == | Oelo | 55 | 105 | Good | == | -10 |
| berastori | 40 | 130 | Poor | == | == | Rjukan | 70 | 100 | Good | == | -10 |
| | 30 | 90 | Poor | == | == | Vnae | 75 | 100 | Good | == | -10 |

Anthony Steen argues that private enterprise can help councils to cut costs

Getting service for the rates we pay

One of the days when the primary task of public servants was seen in terms of "giving service to the public". Once they performed basic duties of drainage and sewage (as in *Clochemerie's Le Pissier*) and were paid accordingly. Today, things are different.

Chief officers of public authorities are among the highest paid in the land. They and their officials enjoy privileges often not shared by the rest of society. Their influence and power affects the lives of millions. Perhaps one indication of the importance with which they are viewed is reflected in the public money (more than £55m for eight London borough town halls) spent on their "mandarin palaces".

Yet more public servants, often located in prestigious offices, have hardly been matched by noticeable improvements in the quality and reliability of services they provide. One can point to the expansion of the social services, but this has reduced the numbers of children in care, or the increasing numbers of old people who are institutionalized. As for urban squalor and inner city decay, this has grown in direct proportion to the size and power bestowed on council planning departments.

Reduction in public expenditure will no doubt, be the excuse for cutting the local authorities' services. But is this necessary?

In cities suffering from rate-income loss, the rate of massive population displacement through indiscriminate inner area demolition, local authorities have a perfect opportunity to explore other ways of running their services. They are to do this they must first challenge their rigid adherence to the doctrine that statutory responsibilities can be discharged only by public officers employed within their own departments.



Breakdown in service: rubbish piled in South London during last year's strike by council workers.

And so long as the annual income of the local authorities for the most part is committed to meeting inflationary costs and annual salary awards, there is precious little chance of their improving things themselves—no matter which political party runs the town hall. Nor is it in our best interests for the majority of public services to be entrusted to officials within local authorities.

Over the past decade there has been a visible drop in quality and standards as a result of increasing industrial disruption to the point where it now appears that councils are losing control over their own employees, and as a consequence are unable to protect the most vulnerable

Take, for example, last year's social workers' strikes, or the year-long strike by drivers of wheel chair lifts on one-man operated buses and ambulances in Liverpool which resulted in handicapped children being virtual prisoners in their own homes. Not surprisingly, ratepayers now ask on what basis do they pay rates for services the council cannot deliver. If a strike by dustmen deprives ratepayers of refuse collection (as has happened the past two winters), and compels them to take their own rubbish to a tip, surely they should receive reimbursement. No commercial organization could default in this way, yet councils continue to get away with it.

If local authorities are really concerned to buy the best service for their ratepayers they could start by contracting out to private organizations those services undertaken by their own departments which have either a bad performance record or are especially costly to operate and so are likely to be cut. Instead, local councils now search desperately for ways of sustaining the levels of their own operations. Next year much voluntary effort will be savagely cut as a result.

Yet in many parts of the world, private business has long provided an effective range of city services. Private firms plough snow, keep roads gritted, run school bus services. MacDonald's, the Ameri-

can hamburger chain, provides school lunches in one American state.

In Liverpool, Conservatives see the advantages of contracting out. Refuse collection—now costing ratepayers £34m a year—plus £250,000 on administration—is being looked at as one possibility for private contractors taking over on a neighbourhood basis. A private contractor has no need to maintain a permanent work force, is less at the mercy of union demands and has the experience to do the jobs more effectively.

The switch from public to private enterprise need not stop at the litter bin. The build-up in the numbers of architects and planners in public service could be effectively cut if building control regulations were relaxed and choice from private architects offered through competitive design tenders.

In the social and community services, there is perhaps the greatest scope. Paid "neighbourly care" could result in daily visits by the local housewife, resulting in regular contact with the elderly and lonely. It would be better and cheaper than the occasional visit from the "welfare". Separate provisions from home help to meals on wheels services could be brought together in one, locally based neighbourhood association.

Children's activities and play schemes could be run by mothers themselves, rather than by paid professionals. Rather than the local authorities licking their wounds, they have the opportunity to pursue alternative strategies, dismantling the vast edifice of public bureaucracy and recognizing that the provision of services is best returned to the people themselves. The Welfare State has passed its zenith—a new order of things must begin to exist.

The author is Conservative MP for Liverpool, Wavertree.

Bernard Levin

Notes on a programme for obscurity

A man who can write drivel about Mahler will be inspired to even greater efforts when it comes to Schoenberg...

I have said this before, and I have no doubt that I shall say it again. Meanwhile, I am saying it today. I went to the Festival Hall to hear Abbado and the LSO do the Mahler Fifth, preceded by Pollini playing the Schoenberg Piano Concerto, a work which put me powerfully in mind, and with rather more objective justification, of Rossini's celebrated remark: "the effect that the overture to *Tamara* would sound just as well played backwards." (The concerto is supposed to be in four movements, but it ended—more precisely left off—after 20 minutes or so without my having noticed any particular alteration in the nature or quality of the sounds.) The Mahler was very exciting, though it left me, as Mahler almost invariably does, quite unmoved, whereas Bruckner's almost equally spacious symphonic wrestling finds me deeply involved in his struggle. Bruckner universalizes; Mahler does not.

But that is not what I am about this morning. What I am about is the programme notes for the concert, by Ates Orga, who sounds like an anagram, possibly of O. E. A. T. R. A. G. E., which is what Maria Antonietta really said, or AARG! TOES!

Children's activities and play schemes could be run by mothers themselves, rather than by paid professionals. Rather than the local authorities licking their wounds, they have the opportunity to pursue alternative strategies, dismantling the vast edifice of public bureaucracy and recognizing that the provision of services is best returned to the people themselves. The Welfare State has passed its zenith—a new order of things must begin to exist.

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or parameters; he will point out the way in which the main themes are introduced and developed, draw attention to contrasts of melody or tempo that the composer stressed, touch upon the quality of the scoring, indicate which instruments are prominent at which significant points, refer to useful parallels or analogies which may be presumed to lie within the listener's experience, and then shut up and let do the rest. For in the end, as we all know, art is magic, and magic must not yield to one of woman born.

Now at this point, Mr Orga or his lawyers, may ask me whether I can provide any evidence that what I demand can be done, let alone that it has been. As it happens, that's easy: there are half a dozen regular writers of concert-notes today who do exactly what I have demanded above, our own Mr Mann, I am happy to say, prominent among them. But a study of what is at present available in London's concert halls may be thought invidious; let me then offer an example of what I mean from a somewhat earlier day. Perhaps some of my older readers will recognize the style—by its simplicity, its honesty, its anti-theatrical practical helpfulness—from their own first steps on the journey into music, and certainly they, and many others who do not know who the writer is, may also recognize what music is here being written about, which is a good deal more than anybody could do with Mr Orga.

The long slow movement (*Larghetto*) is happily designed to contrast with the virile energy of the *Allegro*. The strings start with a melody of stark, bare, repeated notes, the woodwinds.

The character of the theme is melancholy, but tender rather than poignant. The second subject (also eight bars) is treated in the same way as the first by the strings and woodwinds. A syncopated melody for the first violins seems to be leading us away from the restrained sadness of the opening theme, and presently the second violins and cellos bring in new figures, distinctly cheerful in character. The first subject is repeated in the minor, developed with fanciful ingenuity, and passed to and fro among the various groups of instruments. There is a modification of the figure, now altered to above. The movement ends with a restatement by the full orchestra of the opening strain.

That is an account of the slow movement of Beethoven's Second Symphony, by the great Rosa Newman, and I do not believe that the job has ever been done better, or indeed that it can be. Certainly it provides true nourishment for the concert-goer, in a way that the work of Mr Ates Orga does not. A matter, you might say, of TEA OR GAS.

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Olympics: one rule for Moscow and another for South Africa?

gestions the athletes of the Soviet Union should pay the price of their government's aggression. They are free to compete at the Winter Olympics and whenever similar meetings might take place. That is how it should be. The question here is, rather, one which concerns the venue, which, given the unparalleled prestige of hosting the Olympic Games, has an importance all its own.

In the case of South Africa it is the athletes themselves who are denied various forms of international competition by those who allege that policies of racial discrimination deny equal opportunity to black sportsmen and sportswomen. In the face of such action was the boycott initiated by the International Olympic Committee 20 years ago.

In the intervening years, and especially in recent times, South African society has undergone

significant, even radical, change. In the process of our evolution, the Government's commitment to the removal of all racial discrimination and all equitable political dispensation has also had its effect in the sphere of sport. It is true that there was discrimination. Like most societies, ours is still imperfect—to a degree which continues to occupy our attention. Yet the question that begs the answer is why our athletes should be punished at a time when South African sport no longer denies the black player the opportunities of the white?

The South African Government recognizes the autonomy of the controlling bodies in national sport. These are post-racial, and their constitutions contain no stipulations of a discriminatory nature. The organization of sport at club level is again regarded as a matter of the clubs.

Clubs are free to select their membership on whatever basis they may choose—there are no barriers of a racial or other nature imposed by government. No legal prohibitions or hindrances remain regarding the use of public stadia, pitches and sports fields by any competitor.

The sceptic may ask what effect this has had in practice. During the first nine months of 1978, a total of 2,615 mixed sporting competitions took place at club (2,325), provincial (178), national (68), and international (44) level. Since that date statistics have no longer been kept as mixed sport has become commonplace.

Fact-finding missions and interested individuals from Britain, France and other countries are welcome. Of them we ask no more than that they believe what they see there.

falling within the competence of the clubs.

Clubs are free to select their membership on whatever basis they may choose—there are no barriers of a racial or other nature imposed by government. No legal prohibitions or hindrances remain regarding the use of public stadia, pitches and sports fields by any competitor.

The sceptic may ask what effect this has had in practice. During the first nine months of 1978, a total of 2,615 mixed sporting competitions took place at club (2,325), provincial (178), national (68), and international (44) level. Since that date statistics have no longer been kept as mixed sport has become commonplace.

Fact-finding missions and interested individuals from Britain, France and other countries are welcome. Of them we ask no more than that they believe what they see there.

Dr de Villiers is the South African Ambassador in London. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1980

It is, however, precisely this last point which makes me fear for the future of world sport for there are those who do not see the injustices of victimizing South Africa for "political reasons" while "political reasons" such as unprovoked aggression, genocide and the denial of the whole spectrum of human rights pass unmentioned.

Clause 24 of the Olympic charter reads: "The committee must resist all pressures of any kind whatsoever, whether of a political, religious or economic nature." We note that certain sports administrators who quote this article to defend the Moscow venue are also those who ostracize our athletes. It is this irony which makes some comparison between South African sport and the Moscow Olympics valid and necessary.

Dawie de Villiers is the South African Ambassador in London. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1980

Pity the poor Scots abroad who could lose their kilts

Scottish Officers of Arms have been campaigning to ensure that, armorially minded Scots living in Canada do not accidentally find themselves classed as gentlemen of England legally barred from wearing the kilt. They hope their efforts have persuaded the Canadian government to amend its laws so that the Queen to exercise her prerogative to appoint a Canadian Herald extraordinary following the precedent last year when a New Zealand Herald was appointed.

What concerns the Officers of Arms in Scotland is that any Scottish Canadian seeking a grant of arms may be obliged by protocol to apply through the Canadian Herald to the English

College of Arms instead of to the Lord Lyon, the crown's supreme officer of honour in Scotland. This would automatically register the applicant as a gentleman of England. The legal and constitutional right to belong to a clan, to wear a clan or even strictly to wear a tartan would be withdrawn. "He would virtually cease to be a Scot legally," Mr Malcolm Innes of Edingburgh, Marchmont Herald said.

About one third of Lyon court business comes from abroad, much of it from Canada. "That is a highly Scottish country. Many Canadians are proudly Scottish and a number of them seek to mark that distinction by applying for

a Grant of Arms to the Lord Lyon. If the English College of Arms prevails in having a Canadian Herald extraordinary appointed then Scots living out there would be significantly disenfranchised," he said.

The view of the Scottish Officers of Arms is that if every person of Scottish descent is heralded then each would become a separate granting entity. That would lose substantial business to the Lyon court which currently handles about 200 petitions a year, half of them grants of arms and the rest mercatulations where descendants apply for an appropriate difference in their family's arms.

A further problem is that the Lord Lyon unlike the English

As a gentleman of England... he would virtually cease to be a Scot legally

Earl Marshal is a judge paid from the consolidated fund and his court depends upon government finance. Like all such departments these days it prefers to present a profitable appearance.

Malcolm Innes explained: "In England there are 13

Officers of Arms each able to operate a private practice as a herald or genealogist. For heralds the records of the College of Arms are not generally open to the public for research. Anyone seeking information must employ a herald to do the research for

them. In Scotland the records are statutorily opened as of right for a minimal fee." Also in Scotland the records of arms without supporters cost £497 and rematriculation £133. The charges are substantially higher in England.

Hereditarily England and Scotland are distinct kingdoms, and, as a result, a United Kingdom heraldic law is not a crown advisor and the proceeds of his court go direct to the Treasury. The College of Arms is a private incorporation under Royal Charter allowed a much more entrepreneurial hand. Fair to say, Scotland probably has a more relaxed attitude towards heraldry so long as arms are correctly displayed. "There is very little snobbishness and

nothing elitist here. Anyone may apply. Our latest grant of arms was to a dogbreeding society," Mr Innes declared.

Although the records are improved markedly there remain some needing anomalies between heraldic institutions north and south of the border. At the state opening of parliament, and arguably a United Kingdom event, English heralds are invited but not Scottish. When a peer from Scotland is introduced to the House of Lords it is an English not a Scottish herald who carries out the introduction. The English herald is also presented at the opening of parliament in Scotland and when the English College of Arms formally

addresses the Lord Lyon the Lord Advocate they invariably omit the qualification of lord, which has been known to burst a few Heraldic bloodvessels.

The sharper but still remembered north of the border happened when the Queen attended a coronation blessing at St Giles cathedral Edinburgh. The Scots turned out in the full splendour of their superb honours. The Queen, on the advice of those whom she has known believe should have known better, wore a pink cocktail dress.

The ship has never been repeated.

Ronald Faux

ANKARA DIARY

Power cuts curtail hair cuts

Walking to the office the other day, I heard an unfamiliar, loud, pun-punting noise just a few doors down from my home. Several people had stopped to look at a sign which proudly proclaimed: "No power cuts due to generator," which explained the unfamiliar mechanism.

Ladies' coiffeurs (or *Kuaför*, as the signs say), are just one of many establishments which suffer from the daily power cuts of four hours in Ankara. Six days a week, from 8.30 am to 12.30 pm, the electricity goes off with unfailing regularity. In the early hours of the cut, the traffic—already rather erratic to begin with—at the Kavaklıdere intersection becomes a shambles when the lights go out. Policemen in white caps, red in the face from blowing on their whistles, furiously try to wave the magna of cars into motion, usually to little or no avail.

Housewives too suffer a great deal. Electrical appliances, if one forgets to unplug them at 8.30, try to come alive with sickening, growling lurches as the power pours back at 12.30.

During those four long morning hours, many apartments are without water because their pumps are not working, and cooking on electric heaters is, of course, out of the question.

Most houses cannot be heated during that period, but this is of little importance, because more than half of the buildings in Ankara cannot be heated even when the power is on.

Cold but cleaner

In the past, the citizens of the Turkish capital dreaded the coming of winter because Ankara is one of the most polluted cities in the world. "We are choking to death," was a common complaint. The additional fact that Turks are very heavy and inveterate smokers did nothing to help the lungs of Ankara residents.

As far as pollution goes, Ankara hasn't had it as good as this winter for a long time. On some mornings, looking down into the centre of the city built in what looks like a three-sided bowl, one can actually see something other than the thick black cloud of smog which usually engulfs everything. The only visible smog these days is a small, greyish mushroom of a cloud just over the central

Kizilay square and its immediate environs.

The problem this year is just that the winter smog means that the city isn't being heated. So people are freezing to death instead of choking to death. This obviously isn't much of an improvement, and no one really wants to freeze to death.

The wealthy move to hotels with their families. A number of people go on prolonged visits to the homes of friends or relatives who have heating, with the understanding, of course, that the friends will move to their house when the tables are turned, so to speak. Others are determined, apparently, not to leave home, so opt for other solutions.

Many centrally-located luxury flats which rent for 250 to 300 pounds a month now have squat black coal or wood stoves sitting in the middle of the living room, a circular hole cut into a window to allow the stove-pipe to stick out.

But coal is hard to find, and so is wood, and enterprising businessmen are coming up with new inventions, or finding markets for almost forgotten ones. One craftsman is converting old sea mines into sawdust burners which reportedly heat a large room very quickly and very cheaply. All one needs to do is take a trip to the carpenters' shops in the city's industrial district and help sweep the floors.

Most residents, though, resort to a source of energy which is just as short as coal or fuel-oil: electricity.

The Carrington fans

The local press all agreed that Lord Carrington had the right idea when he visited Ankara in January. The newspapers ran more pictures of the 30 electric fan heaters the Foreign Secretary brought along on his flight than they did of Lord Carrington himself.

But this method of heating

sometimes has disastrous results. I was visiting a friend who lives in the clean and city of "OR-AN", about 10 miles south of the capital. Billed as the solution to Ankara's pollution problem, the rather unattractive neighbourhood, which looks like a collection of isolated council houses, boasts such distinguished residents as former Premier Bülent Ecevit and at least three former Cabinet members, including a minister of energy and a minister of finance.

It is a sign of the democracy in the country that neither of them have been immune from OR-AN's heating problem. Mr Ecevit spent a week in bed with the flu, and my friend was telling me that they had had no heating since the beginning of winter.

We warmed up with brandy and about half a dozen fan heaters, enjoying the view of the snow-covered Etilim mountain nearby.

Dusk fell, lights were put on, television sets switched to the evening news and more and more fan heaters were turned on throughout OR-AN as people rushed home from Sunday outings.

But OR-AN's local power station apparently could not cope with the 2,000 to 3,000 watts of extra juice milked from it by every new heater plugged in.

We watched, as, in a flash of fireworks, the main power line blew up and plunged the neighbourhood into darkness and cold.

I returned to my home which, miraculously, had one of its 28

A daub on the steppe

The situation has been unpleasant this winter, the worst the country has known in thirty years. But cold and drab and grey as it is, Ankara is not all desperation. In its polluted heart, it boasts Turkey's first zone restricted to pedestrians only.

This haven which measures two city blocks by four just off Kizilay (Red Crescent) Square, is also the city's favourite eating and drinking area.

One block of Sakarya Avenue, which runs through the centre of the pedestrian zone, has been transformed into a huge beer-garden. It has a closed-off "fish restaurant", but most customers prefer to

slip on draught beer and munch on "döner kebab" (slices of pressed and grilled meat), or "delicious Black Sea anchovies" (described as "heavily spiced raw mince, Turkey's answer to steak tartare") sandwiches in the open, chatting with friends and watching the activity of the colourful green-grocers lining the street.

Listening to the none less colourful language of the well-lit street vendors.

The "Sakarya Beer Garden", as this segment of the pedestrian zone is called, is owned by the municipality, and seems to have started a fad: about a third of all the business establishments in this busy shopping area are restaurants, pubs, or "beer and hamburger" bars.

The pedestrian area was thought up by Ankara's previous mayor, Mr Dalokay, a social-democrat and one of the country's best known architects. It was modelled loosely on Istanbul's once famous "Flower Market", a solitary landmark which suddenly disappeared one night in May 1978.

The people of Istanbul boast that the quality of their drinkers, described as "celebi" (a term defining a non-vivacious) is a combination of modesty, intellectualism, kindness and benign permissiveness, the result of years of living in a cosmopolitan, half-western, half-oriental metropolis. The Ankara variety, they say, cannot be compared with the Istanbul drinker: they

can be rowdy, which is frowned upon, or boring, which is worse, or have, more often than not, "le vin triste", which is a veritable sin.

It is understandable, for the residents of a city eventually end up being a reflection of the city itself. A collection of small houses around a Byzantine fortress whose foundations were laid five thousand years ago, Ankara had a population of 20,000 in the 1920s when it was made the capital.

Its population today is more than a hundred times that. It was urbanized by German and Austrian architects in the 1930s, which accounts for its drab and austere government offices. Most of the civil servants who make up the bulk of the population, overworked, underpaid, worried and harassed, are a far from joyous lot.

Still, the tiny pedestrian zone has made a big difference. In the summer, when the hot sun and tattered spilt into the sun-drenched streets, bands play there, there is folk dancing in the streets and open air exhibits of Ankara artists draw large crowds.

A daub of green on the grey Anatolian steppe, Ankara then becomes almost beautiful. It is definitely a far cry from the smog and snow-bound winter, which explains why more and more residents are taking "summer leave" during the cold months to head for the warmer, unpolluted air of the southern coast.

Susan Fiske



THE WELFARE OF THE WORLD

Most of us look at the world with a curious form of double vision. On the one hand we see mankind as a single community with a common interest in prosperity and survival. From this vantage point we observe with puzzled exasperation the way in which it squanders its money on armaments, tears itself apart in poor, pollutes its environment, gobbles up its scarce resources, and rushes blindly towards famine, war, and perhaps even total self-destruction. We are tempted to imagine that if we could call it to self-awareness through some kind of global public address system it would stop in its tracks and change direction.

At the same time with our other eye we see the world in terms of rival power blocks whose interests must be balanced, nation states trying to survive, politicians struggling with daily problems and citizens with little power. We support higher defence budgets because we see our security threatened. We sell arms to allies for the same reason. We cut foreign aid because it has no voting constituency and seems often to bring little visible return. We stake our claims to resources in order to survive. We accept whatever level of poverty and pollution seems dictated by the price of the remedy.

Both these perceptions are valid in the same way that an individual can see both his own interests and those of the community and cannot let one entirely subsume the other. The problem is to link and balance the two. Herr Willy Brandt recently switched his idealistic drive from the task of reconciling West Germany with its eastern neighbours to the wider task of reconciling what are loosely called the northern rich and the southern poor of the world. His commission has now produced its report, which is about as good a statement as any yet made of the global view. Its analytical sections are a devastating indictment of human folly, typified by nuggets of information such as that we spend about \$450 billion a year on arms when for the price of just one jet fighter we could set up 40,000 village pharmacies. Yet the commission has members, including

Herr Brandt and Mr Edward Heath, with long experience of practical politics, so it must be expected to produce realistic recommendations as well.

Some of these are vulnerable. The report does not wholly face the problem that massive transfers of resources to the South would inevitably mean massive financing of deficits in those areas. Its recommendations on new forms of special drawing rights could be inflationary. The world money supply needs to be treated separately from the problems of helping those in need. A more consistent distinction between those countries that must rely for the foreseeable future on charity and those that with the right sort of help, could generate their own growth would help to distinguish those forms of financing that can be subject to more or less normal banking criteria from those that cannot. There will also be doubts about whether the recommendations on stabilizing commodity prices take full account of the extent to which future scarcities will drive up prices.

However, one simple but powerful idea runs right through the report. It is that we should not be thinking in terms of aid to developing countries but in terms of mutual benefit and common survival. It argues that "a large scale transfer of resources to the South can make a major impact on growth in both the South and the North and help to revive the flagging world economy". Herr Brandt invokes the analogy of the nineteenth century when "a long and arduous learning process was necessary until it was generally accepted that higher wages for workers increased purchasing power sufficiently to move the economy as a whole". In other words, if the world is seen as a single nation, it makes sense to raise the living standards of the poor to stimulate trade and economic growth. It also makes sense to meet grievances before they provoke war.

Most of the familiar objections receive an answer. Industrial development in the South will require adjustments in the North, says the report, but will not increase unemployment because of the stimulus it will give to trade. Saving lives in the South will not aggravate the population problem because prosperity and literacy tend to reduce birth rates. The bad record of the South in making the best use of aid, which has done much to disillusion the North, is met with the somewhat optimistic acknowledgment that social, political and agrarian reforms are widely needed. The argument that there are simply not enough resources, particularly of energy, to give the whole world a decent standard of living is only partly met with a plea for better use of resources. But there is a strong warning that competition for resources could be one of the greatest dangers of the future.

As a description of the problems that face us, and a warning of what could happen if we fail to respond, the report can hardly be faulted. It ought to become one of the basic documents of the decade. It is a partial answer to those who feel that politicians never lift their eyes above the next election. Here are some politicians, relieved of the daily strains of office, who have drawn on their reserves of experience and idealism to seek answers to the largest questions of all.

Will they achieve anything? It is not as if no efforts had been made before. The yawning gulf between the global view and the policies of national governments has been revealed over many years in a long series of largely fruitless North-South meetings, the latest of which ended only this week in Delhi amid even worse recriminations than usual. Even Herr Brandt's commission was at one stage brought almost to its knees by internal disagreements. If relatively independent experts cannot agree, what hope is there for governments?

The best hope, perhaps, is that global and national perceptions will come together on the simple issue of survival. The third world has the resources that the developed world needs. It also has tensions which could explode. National self-interest alone demands a more determined look at these problems. Obviously they would be tackled best in cooperation with the Soviet Union and its allies, whose aggression has added so much to the burden of world armaments, but if rivalry must continue it is all the more important that the western democracies should pursue their own enlightened self-interest in cooperation with the third world.

As in the case of steel, the ultimate focus of union hopes and fears would be the possible role of the Government. Would it genuinely contemplate allowing BL to fail, causing heavy unemployment, however desperate the company's position? The answer must be that it very well might, especially if the final blow had been dealt by a strike. Unlike British Steel, British Leyland in its present form is not in any sense an indispensable part of the structure of a developed economy. Dismantling the company, parts of which are efficient and profitable, would not mean throwing all its employees out of work. It is touch and go whether BL comes through intact. Even with their hands strengthened by the ballot result, the unions would be foolish to press too hard.

As to the probability that a spent bullet was fired from a particular gun. There will undoubtedly be other cases in the future where, under the present law, not even this degree of certainty is possible. My Institute has discussed with the police and with legal experts specific cases of known judicial error of computer time and computer-held data. In a considerable extent, but which have been deemed "unprosecutable" under the present law.

The Institute of Internal Auditors and others concerned professional bodies continue to press for a review of the law relating to information held by and the use of computers, but equally important it is essential that the law-enforcement and legal professions come to terms with the new technologies and be prepared for what will otherwise become crime by computer.

Yours faithfully,
GRAEME WARD,
President,
The Institute of Internal Auditors—UK,
65 Portland Place, W1,
February 8.

By royal command

From Lord Fletcher
Sir, In his laboured speech on the subject of changing the writ of summons in the House of Lords on Thursday, February 7, Lord Hailsham explained the part which he played, or did not play, in the activities of the Rules Committee in proposing this controversial change of itself.

Lord Hailsham acquires the position any wish to undermine the fountain of the Monarch as the fountain of justice, but he failed to recognize that the form of writ, as it has existed for some 700 years, establishes the right of the citizen to

perity and literacy tend to reduce birth rates. The bad record of the South in making the best use of aid, which has done much to disillusion the North, is met with the somewhat optimistic acknowledgment that social, political and agrarian reforms are widely needed. The argument that there are simply not enough resources, particularly of energy, to give the whole world a decent standard of living is only partly met with a plea for better use of resources. But there is a strong warning that competition for resources could be one of the greatest dangers of the future.

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Trade unions and the rule of law

From Mr Keith Showering
Sir, As someone with long and close personal experience of industrial relations, I must take issue with several of the points made in your leading article on Saturday (February 9).

Of course, there can be no disagreement with your major argument, that the present law has many deficiencies. The purpose of the new Employment Bill is to correct some of these.

But the matter goes far deeper than this. Industrial relations in this country have now reached a point where a broader and more service strategy is required than merely changes in the law. Mr Prior, far from being comparable to a "sloth", has demonstrated an application and understanding of these problems that mark him out as a major contemporary politician and your comparison with Baldwin, far from being derogatory, should be seen in the context of Baldwin's remarkable achievements in this field in the 1920s.

Then, as now, there were many Conservatives and industrialists who were calling for major legislative changes to the law. The Conservative Government, while accepting the need for certain changes in the law, adamantly refused to engage himself and his Government in the assault upon the unions and interests which were represented by Baldwin.

Baldwin was right then. Mr Prior is right now. What are required are patience, wisdom, and determination. Mr Prior has all three qualities, and he deserves not only our respect but our support.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH SHOWERING,
Allied House,
156 St John Street, EC1,
February 12.

From Mr V. B. Bogdanor
Sir, Your leader of February 9 says that the new law reform proposals are "not to be sneezed at". As you observe, the Employment Bill would outlaw secondary picketing but would do nothing to deal with the real cause—secondary picketing and sympathy strikes.

I believe that the remedy lies in re-examining the provisions of s.98 of the Industrial Relations Act, 1971. The principal effect of that section was to make it an unfair industrial practice, "in contemplation or furtherance of an industrial dispute", to call for or organize a strike or "any irregular industrial action short of a strike" where the target was not a party to the industrial dispute in question. It could be updated by making such secondary action a civil offence and enacting an amended provision to claim damages against the offenders or, in the case of an official action, from the union's funds.

To re-enact s.98 would not constitute a crude or hasty response to the steel strike. With the House of Lords having twice recently rejected the clause, it is a secondary action of virtually any nature is legitimate, the unions will continue to use this weapon so long as it remains available.

It may be anticipated that Mr Scarell et al will make ominous reference to the clause in their speech in the Employment Bill. However, as the ORC poll in *The Times* last month suggested, not only the general public but also the majority of trade unionists would welcome such a Bill. I hope that the Government will seize the public mood and legislate swiftly.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD HOWARTH,
Broadwater,
2 Grantham Road,
Chiswick, W4,
February 11.

Double appeal in steel strike
From Mr Neville D. Vandyk
Sir, The suggestion of Mr Anthony Cripps QC (February 11) that the services of the Law Lords and the Lords Justices should be combined to form several divisions of one single appeal court requires refinement. It is desirable that litigation involving important points of principle and potential leading cases, should be decided by and with the authority of five senior judges.

A Full Court of Appeal (FCA) could be substituted for the House of Lords acting in its judicial capacity. The members of part II (sections 12-16) of the Administration of Justice Act, 1969, permitting an appeal direct from the High Court to the final court of appeal (the House of Lords), point the way. The FCA would be composed of five judges of a standing of not less than those now qualified to sit on the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords and, if necessary, the Lords Justices of Appeal, their decisions would be regarded as authoritative as those of the House of Lords.

Applications could be made for hearings before the FCA either by invoking a similar procedure to that

be caught up in an emotional reaction to union power. Your own experiences have obviously left a deep scar.

While the law undoubtedly provides a basis for industrial behaviour, the idea that it can regulate that behaviour is both wishful thinking and historically inaccurate. The present *Scorcher* has diverted attention from the developments that have taken place since Lord Donovan published his report, encouraging the development of structures within an organization for disputes to be aired and resolved.

That report noted that the influence of national leadership on rank and file membership had diminished and those structures that it encouraged are intended to bring some order and certainty as a response to that change.

Removing legal immunity from trade unions in secondary situations will exacerbate rather than resolve the conflict, will further reduce the influence of national leadership has over its members, increase uncertainty, and will either lengthen disputes or force them into unconventional forms which the structures developed in response to the Donovan report will be unable to resolve.

What has been said and written over the past few weeks is a red herring, and the sooner we return to concerning ourselves with the realities of industrial relations, the better.

Yours faithfully,
T. J. MATTHEWS,
9 Jacey Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham,
February 10.

From Mr Gerald Howarth
Sir, You are fully justified in your call (leader, February 9) for the proposals on union law reform to be strengthened. As you observe, the Employment Bill would outlaw secondary picketing but would do nothing to deal with the real cause—secondary picketing and sympathy strikes.

I believe that the remedy lies in re-examining the provisions of s.98 of the Industrial Relations Act, 1971. The principal effect of that section was to make it an unfair industrial practice, "in contemplation or furtherance of an industrial dispute", to call for or organize a strike or "any irregular industrial action short of a strike" where the target was not a party to the industrial dispute in question. It could be updated by making such secondary action a civil offence and enacting an amended provision to claim damages against the offenders or, in the case of an official action, from the union's funds.

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Responsibility to next generation

From Miss Mary Tovey Evans and others
Sir, On behalf of the Social Responsibility Departments of our Churches we wish to express our concern about the growing evidence of the community's failure to provide adequate support for those most economically vulnerable, and especially children.

For very many years families with children have financially lost ground. The trend towards the two-parent family has meant that the standard of living not only of single-parent families but also of young children and a parent at home has been relatively depressed. Public policy has been vacillating, sometimes with useful advances, but often confused, contradictory, and neglectful of the family. Yet the community shares with parents the responsibility for supporting the next generation.

We welcome particularly the large increase in Exchequer support for the family—over £1 billion in 1978—between 1977/78 and 1978/79 as a result of the introduction of child benefit (including the benefit for the first child) and the phasing out of children's tax allowances. We are concerned, however, that the momentum achieved at that time may not be maintained, and that the Government's policy on child benefit should be reviewed in the light of the new generation.

Official figures tell us that nearly half a million children live below the poverty line. A further three million children live on the edge of poverty. Half of all these children belong to families whose parents are in employment. At a time of economic uncertainty, every section of society will believe that it should have priority when discussing the resources available. But children represent the

future and it is disturbing to think that their needs may be overlooked. The occasion of our present concern is the report that child benefits will not be increased this April, and possibly not in November 1980. We believe that adequate child benefits are crucial for all families with children but in particular for low income working families. At a time of high inflation, a failure to increase child benefit will mean that many children will suffer.

Beyond this, a review of the whole confused and inadequate structure of allowances, subsidies and taxes as they affect families with children is urgently required. A number of voluntary research bodies are already working on this. We would welcome a statement from the Government that it intends to undertake a review of this kind at an early date.

Finally, we are anxious that, at a time of severe restraint of public expenditure, the Government should not lose sight of the need for a coherent social policy. Services as well as benefits affect vulnerable people and what is given with one hand should not be taken away with the other.

Yours faithfully,
MARY TOVEY EVANS, National Council of Churches, Department of Social Responsibility, 100, Strand, London, WC2R 0PH.
ANNE BELL, National Council of Churches, Department of Social Responsibility, 100, Strand, London, WC2R 0PH.
JOHN T. LANE, Social Responsibility Department, 100, Strand, London, WC2R 0PH.
JAMES L. GIBSON, Social Responsibility Department, 100, Strand, London, WC2R 0PH.
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From Mr Michael Brophy
Sir, If the third airport were to become the first Euro-airport, it might be built in the North Sea on a site equidistant from Holland, Belgium, France and England. Aircraft would have access soundlessly up and down the Channel. Communications to London would be via the Thames. The airport would be accessible to seaborne cargo and a rail link would not be impossible.

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Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Rosehill Farm,
Isfield,
Sussex,
January 31.

Question of contempt
From Sir David Napley
Sir, When the Attorney General sought a ruling as to whether disclosure of information about a conspiracy upon which they are neither legally instructed nor informed.

The case in question demonstrates the dangers, hardship and inherent injustice which follow the purported disclosure of jury room deliberations and requires it to be declared a serious criminal offence for jurors to publish their version of what they believe, from their recollection, transpired over a long or short period of deliberation.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID NAPLEY,
Kingsley, Napley and Co,
107-115 Long Acre, WC2,
February 11.

Service break

From Mr Roger Neill
Sir, As your readers will know, Nuneaton is the roughly halfway between Manchester (Picaresque) and Euston. On a recent train journey the meaning of the name became clear to me, a native of the town. If the first course at lunch has not been served by this point, then the coffee is unlikely to be served before arrival at the terminus.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER NEILL,
49 Montpellier Vale,
Blackheath, SE3.

Slanging match
From Mr George Belbin
Sir, I hope Mr Martin van Buren (February 11) doesn't object to his old Dutch.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE BELBIN,
1 Knightsbridge Green, SW1,
February 11.

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1 Knightsbridge Green, SW1,
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Venezuelans plan big rise in oil sales to Italy

Venezuelan crude and refined oil shipments to Italy will increase to between 75,000 and 80,000 barrels a day in 1980 from the 1979 level of 50,000, pending the conclusion of negotiations in Caracas this week.

Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), the government-owned Italian oil company, is likely to receive almost all the increase of 25,000 to 30,000 barrels a day from the state-owned Petroleos de Venezuela.

Negotiators for AGIP, the purchasing arm of ENI, are discussing final clauses of the sale contract with Petroleos this week. Venezuela is expected to sell the oil at the same rates it sets for other international clients.

Petroleos is not thought to be tying the deal to a petroleum technology exchange but it is understood that talks are taking place about other possible technology agreements that might parallel the sale.—AP-Dow Jones.

Egyptian bus order

Magirus Deutz, the West German subsidiary of the Dutch Iveco industrial vehicles group, has received a DM 30 million (about £7m) order to deliver 350 bus chassis in knock-down form for the Cairo transport authority.

£17.5m Berlin plant

Tetra Pak, the Swedish producer of wrapping material for liquid foods, is to build a DM 70 million (about £17.5m) plant in west Berlin.

EEC output higher

Industrial production in the EEC increased by 1.4 per cent in November after a drop in October of 0.5 per cent. It raised the Community's seasonally adjusted industrial production index 4.5 per cent higher than the level in November 1978.

Japanese exports up

Japan's certified exports increased by 14 per cent to \$8,570m (about £3,700m) in January compared to the figure a year earlier but were 15.4 per cent down on December's total of \$10,130m.

Germany's tax take

West German tax revenue in 1979 totalled DM343,000m (about £11,900m), an increase of 7.6 per cent on the figure for 1978. Some DM167,422m was payable to the federal government.

Brandt report highlights problems of recycling huge Opec surpluses

Looking for backers to reform world finance

Central bankers, finance ministers and leading figures of international finance are seriously worried about the problems posed by the enormous Opec payments surpluses expected this year and for some time to come. Here is general agreement that institutional arrangements are unlikely to prove equal to the task of recycling funds from oil-rich to deficit countries.

There is a need for new ideas about dealing with the resulting strains on the international economy.

The report of the Brandt commission on North-South relations, published yesterday, contains much of interest about the international money system, and methods of financing payments deficits. It is critical of the world monetary order and of the workings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The report offers plenty of ideas for change. Unfortunately it is all too easy to see how some of these at least may run into the sand. For example, its proposal for a new international body, a World Development Fund, to complement the IMF and World Bank may be a good idea, but it is hard to see how agreement for such a body could be won with one would imagine, the combined weight of the existing institutions against it.

Similarly, the suggestion that new world liquidity should be allocated with the immediate needs of poorer debtor countries more in mind will have many opponents. There has been no official reaction from the IMF to this, or to the report's strong criticism of the IMF's imposition of stringent conditions on the deficit countries to whom it lends.

Brandt's starting point was that the present system of reserve creation and floating exchange rates is chaotic and in need of reform. The commission advocates further demonetization of gold and a boost in the international role of the IMF's paper money, the special drawing right, which should take the dollar's place as the chief reserve asset.

Because its creation is in the hands of an international organization—the IMF—a more rational and ordered creation of global liquidity could be possible.

This should, in the commission's view, benefit poorer, developing countries, which are in greater need of additional liquidity.

The report calls for greater symmetry between rich and poor. Both should have to make adjustments to smooth world imbalances, rather than the burden being pushed onto developing countries.

The IMF has been trying for years, with little success to increase the use of SDRs as reserve assets. Brandt does not present a convincing case of how this, or the more stable exchange rates which the commission would prefer, could be accomplished.

However the report does identify clearly the problems of the growing debt needs of deficit countries. The combined debt of developing countries rose from \$70,000m (£30,434m) at the end of 1970 to an estimated \$300,000m (£130,434m) at the end of 1979. Much of it was concentrated in a relatively small number of countries, which will probably need to increase their borrowings dramatically in the next few years.

The great debate now centres on whether the commercial banking system, which did the bulk of the recycling last time, can—or should—do it again.

Brandt suggests that international institutions should play a bigger part in the recycling now. They should act in some cases as a medium for lending from the banks to deficit countries. The IMF should relax its conditions on lending, and take a longer term view of the economic prospects and objectives of debtor countries.

The report picks out some areas of financing which are not being met. The chief of these is programme financing, for medium-term development plans. At the moment the IMF deals mainly with short-term adjustments and the World Bank with longer term aid to specific projects.

Many bankers and finance ministers in the industrialized countries have called for an increased role for the IMF in the recycling this time round. Generally, however, they are strong supporters of IMF-er conditions which, they believe, reduces the risks for private banks.

The IMF now has money to lend and few takers, yet there are many countries in need of substantial finance. New ideas, even if based on hopeful promises about the willingness of the rich to help the poor, must be welcome.

Caroline Atkinson

Forecasters become more pessimistic

By Caroline Atkinson

A gloomy picture of economic prospects is now facing the government, according to the forecasts published below. However, the Treasury forecast of last autumn remains the most pessimistic on output for 1980, with a drop of 2 per cent predicted.

Two of the three most recent forecasts shown—those by the St James's Group, and Phillips

and Drew—have been revised to show a more depressed economy. The St James's Group, using the Treasury model, expects a fall in output of just over 1 per cent this year, rather than a rise of 0.9 per cent they were predicting last autumn.

Despite the drop in demand this year, imports are widely expected to remain fairly buoyant. Three of forecasters

show them rising in real terms, while one shows them little changed. Only one of the forecasts—those by stockbrokers Hoare Govett—expects private industry to invest more this year. Hoare Govett believe that the recent high level of bank lending is evidence that the economy is still growing. They expect investment to turn down later this year.

FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY

| | NIESR (Nov) | LBS (Nov) | Year 1980 on year 1979 HG (Jan) | CE (Jan) | STJ (Feb) | P & D (Feb) | Treasury (Nov) |
|---|----------------|--------------|--|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | (% change between years unless otherwise stated) | | | | |
| Gross domestic product | 0.2 | -1.1 | -0.3 | -1.2 | -1.5 | -1.9 | -2.0 |
| Inflation | 16.3 | 15.5 | 17.0 | 19.1 | 16.5 | 19.0 | 14.0 |
| Unemployment (000) | 1,420 | 1,267 | 1,520 | 1,700 | 1,500 | 1,410 | n.a. |
| Consumer spending | 1.6 | 0.1 | -0.3 | -1.5 | +0.4 | -0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private investment inc house- building | -2.0 | -2.4 | +0.2 | -7.3 | -1.5 | -1.6 | -1.0 |
| Public investment inc house- building | -4.3 | -2.2 | -3.5 | -6.4 | -1.5 | -6.3 | -4.5 |
| Public authorities consumption | -0.1 | 0.5 | -2.8 | 0.9 | +0.2 | -2.3 | 0 |
| Stockbuilding (£m 1975) | 1,481 | -396 | +307 | -800 | +0.1 | -300 | -2 |
| Exports | 4.0 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.8 | +0.7 | -2.8 | 0 |
| Imports | 1.7 | -1.1 | 2.3 | -3.3 | +1.1 | -0.1 | -2.5 |
| Balance of payments deficit (£m 1980) | -3,300 | -660 | -280 | 900 | -1,900 | -900 | -2,000 |
| PSBR (£m fiscal 1980-81) | 9,000 | 11,200 | 10,000 | 9,800 | 9,100 | 9,200 | n.a. |
| Money supply (% change in M3 fiscal 1980-81) | 9 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 9.3 | n.a. |

NIESR: National Institute of Economic and Social Research. LBS: London Business School. HG: Hoare Govett. CE: Cambridge Econometrics. STJ: St James's Group. P & D: Phillips and Drew.

Fourth quarter 1980 on fourth quarter 1979. * fourth quarter 1980. * excluding oil. * gross fixed investment. * private fixed investment. * public corporation's fixed investment. * stockbuilding as % gdp. * second quarter 1981 on second quarter 1980. * PSBR is forecast to stay at about the same % of gdp in money terms as in 1979-80.

Forecasts for gdp components are in constant prices. The private forecasts assume policy changes. For details readers should refer to original sources. Categories in different forecasts are not completely comparable, but differences are minor. Differences in result also reflect difference in assumptions, model constructions and date at which work performed.

The month in which work was published is given in brackets. Forecasts, published by the Treasury twice yearly; NIESR, CE and STJ four times a year; LBS three times a year; HG and P & D revise their forecasts every month.

Euronet data link for EEC being inaugurated

By Bill Johnston

Euronet, the European Community's data transmission network linking the nine member states, will be inaugurated officially today in Strasbourg by Madame Simone Veil, President of the European Parliament. The EEC Commission drew up its first three-year plan for the communications network in 1975.

The network was implemented by a European consortium of computer and communications companies led by SESA in France and Logica in Britain.

London, Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Paris, Dublin, Copenhagen and Rome will now be linked together in the network and different operators of 175 data bases, scattered throughout Europe, are also connected to Euronet.

Any person within the EEC, having the appropriate terminals and telecommunication coupling, can converse, either via a public network or via a private line, to the Euronet system. Its advantages, apart from immediate user access to volume data banks in nine languages covering economics, sociology, science, mathematics and hundreds more subjects, is in the cost of providing that service.

The cost, which will be uniform in all member countries, when the system is fully operational, will be calculated largely on a connection charge and the duration of the call. The method of transmission is called packet switching, where modules of data are transmitted at high speed.

The special coding accompanying each package means that they can be sent at the same time to several users, while at the same time protecting each one's security of information. At present the routing of a particular package from one city in Europe to another is controlled by switching changes in London, Frankfurt, Paris and Rome, and the pricing of all services is collated in London before the package is distributed to any of the other member states.

The charges for the system are only varied in what the individual members charge users for connections to a switching exchange. For example, between Birmingham and London, an extra £10 charge could be payable before joining the Euronet system in London. At the moment the United Kingdom, Denmark, The Netherlands and Sweden have similar pricing but this will be made uniform within Euronet.

Law Society urges cut in gains tax

By Sylvia Morris

A memorandum issued by the Law Society today calls for reductions in the rates of both capital gains and capital transfer taxes.

The proposals, issued in response to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement that he was undertaking a thorough study of these taxes, do not support their abolition, but recommend a "spring cleaning" operation.

Capital gains tax should be charged only on sales of assets rather than on transfers by way of gifts. The memorandum also urges that relief should be given for inflation by increasing the value of assets by a fixed percentage each year. It is held. Relief on business assets should be extended to encourage commercial investment.

The Law Society also calls for substantial reductions in the rates of capital transfer tax. More people should be exempt and the top rate should be 50 per cent rather than the present 75 per cent, it says.

Special recommendations are made on business assets, agricultural land and the application of capital transfer tax to trust property.

Stamp duty payable by homebuyers should be reduced and small duties should be abolished, the society says.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Computer-aided techniques in mechanical engineering

From Professor J. Black

Sir, The recommendations for the widespread adoption of computer-aided techniques in mechanical engineering put forward in the Aard report (reviewed in your columns February 7) are an immediate and significant confirmation of the relevance and importance of research proposals, and "hands-on" experience with the new equipment.

The timeliness of both reports was underlined to me last week when I visited a French computer-aided system company set up jointly with French government and private finance, to exploit the academic and government institute research work. Their marketing campaign has been helped by a circular distributed throughout French industry by the Ministry of Industry, pointing out the advantages of CAE and setting objectives.

To encourage, with partial financing, putting CAE experience into industry; to incite

will only be provided in universities and polytechnics with the "ear-marked" extra funding advocated by Rimmison. The mid-career engineers caught up in this technological revolution in the design-office and the machine-shop will also need the short courses covered by the "formation" and continuing education proposals, and "hands-on" experience with the new equipment.

The French industry to develop CAE products; to accelerate, with the liaison of the Ministry of Universities, the diffusion in the universities and the engineering colleges of the techniques of the CAE; their target is to have 2,000 systems installed in French industry by 1983—and it was reported to me that you France had already been allocated this year to this applications programme.

Sir Monty, in his preface, stated "unless urgent actions are taken, continuous relative and possibly absolute industrial decline is inevitable". The application of computer-aided engineering is certainly one area demanding such urgent action, and the financial support recommended in both the Rimmison and Aard reports, if we are to remain a competitive industrial nation.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH BLACK,
School of Engineering,
University of Bath,
Claverton Down,
Bath, BA2 7AY.

Industry's dialogue with the community at large

From Julia Cleverdon

Sir, Kenneth Adams' rightly concentrates in his letter (February 11) on the need to change attitudes towards industry if we are to arrest our economic decline.

To change attitudes towards industry necessitates all of us in industry taking action to get an understanding of why industry matters among employees, in education and in the community. Distributing the book for six-year-olds entitled *A visit to the factory*, helping at Challenge of Industry conferences in schools, helping support for university industrial societies, are all proven actions which industrialists can take.

However, the work of The Industrial Society with women's organizations often shows that "the hand that rocks the cradle" has the most profound effect on attitudes towards industry. The syndrome reported by the careers adviser, "I've promised my mum I

won't end up in a factory" needs taking seriously. Industry needs to send annual reports for employees to homes, ask representatives of local women's organizations to annual meetings of employees and invite women's groups not just for a tour of the works, but for a discussion and project on "Why our industry matters to our community".

Initiatives and actions of this sort are beginning to bring about the changes in attitudes so desperately needed. However, the key action is to make sure that employees, through regular communication and involvement at work, are the greatest ambassadors and advocates of the importance of industry to their families, schools and local community. Yours faithfully,
JULIA CLEVERDON,
Communication Director,
The Industrial Society,
Peter House,
Cottonwood Terrace,
London SW1Y 5DG.
February 11.

Auditing the accounts of small companies

From Mr L. Bushby

Sir, In a brief article on small company audits (February 6) the Financial Editor concluded that there is no real pressure for change from small companies themselves. However, in its response to the Government Green Paper on company accounting and disclosure, this Association of Independent Businessmen (the oldest representative body for small firms) favoured the introduction of a limited review.

The association sought the views of a selected number of members and the consensus of opinion was that the statutory requirement to audit accounts of small companies should be abolished. The Government should agree with the accountancy bodies the form this should take and then encourage the Inland Revenue to accept this in lieu of an audit. It would appear that the purpose of an audit is not fully understood by the small company sector, as many small companies believe the audit is a way of checking on the integrity of their staff.

Many small companies are also unaware of the revised auditing standards that will be applied and the possible difficulty in complying with them. It is generally agreed that the standards which apply to large publicly quoted companies may be too onerous when applied to the very small independent company.

We believe the accountancy profession has more to offer small firms than just an audit. Help in the preparation of budgetary control and cash security systems, cash flow forecasting and management accounting are perhaps more useful than an audit, which is often out of date when seen by the management.

It is worrying that these considered and positive views do not seem to have permeated the Institute of Chartered Accountants. L. BUSHBY,
Chairman,
Business Law Committee,
Association of Independent Businessmen,
Europe House,
World Trade Centre,
London E1 9AA.

Aid for the developing countries

From the Chairman of the Commonwealth Development Corporation

Sir, Professor Peter Bauer asks rhetorically (February 5) "Who could possibly be against aid to the less fortunate?" He proceeds powerfully and persuasively to produce arguments which all of us should be against. He is not fully understood by the small company sector, as many small companies believe the audit is a way of checking on the integrity of their staff.

But by introducing the equally emotive words "expansive money" in his opening paragraph he may, by the skillful presentation of his arguments, dissuade governments not only from the giving of aid that does not in truth help those to whom it is given, but from courses to which his arguments cannot apply.

There may indeed be aid that does not reach the targets at which it is aimed or that has damaging repercussions (Professor Bauer's words). Even here, it is too much to assert that all of it is worse than useless. Remedying deficiencies in the infrastructure of former colonial territories is an objective that can be achieved through official aid—and should be. It will be tragic if the persuasiveness of Professor Bauer's writings causes the baby to be thrown out with the bath-water or any taxpayer to feel that all his contributions are misapplied.

The view of your contributor, represented by the caption given to his article, that aid encourages the belief that betterment does not depend on self-help is a sweeping view that should at once be challenged in the interests both of those to whom official aid is given and of those who supply our means of giving aid. A substantial element in British aid has the opposite aim and opposite effect.

The Commonwealth Development Corporation was set up in 1948 charged with the task of

investing in developing countries, funds provided by the Treasury, in development projects which help to increase the wealth of those countries, but which also yield a reasonable return on the money invested. Although the monies advanced to the corporation annually by the Treasury must be due to be repaid by the corporation they are part of Britain's "aid" budget and may thus be thought to be subject to Professor Bauer's strictures.

Happily, however, the corporation's record shows that it has avoided the damaging repercussions to which he refers. Its philosophy is to help others to help themselves and it can claim to have been successful. At the end of 1979, it had invested in some 260 projects in 45 countries a total of more than £300m, much of this being self-generated funds. Total commitments are more than £470m. It has the confidence not only of the governments of the countries it seeks to serve, but also of international development agencies. There are many reasons for its management services as well as for the comparatively modest sums that it is able to invest. It would be sad indeed if those who provide that money were to be dissuaded from so doing by any belief that much of the overseas aid currently given by Britain fails to achieve its purpose.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GREY OF NAUNTON,
Chairman,
Commonwealth Development Corporation,
33 Hill Street,
London W1A 3AR,
February 5.

From Mr Henry Hobhouse
Sir, May I bring Professor Bauer's argument (February 5) nearer home? There is a chil-

Worker co-op incentives

From the Chairman of the Co-operative Development Agency
Sir, David Seed's proposals about tax relief on profit-sharing are indeed as modest as he seems to suspect.

But his headline is not modest. "Revitalize industry" is indeed an objective we all share. How? Modest changes of the kind he suggests in income and capital taxation, though perhaps desirable in themselves, will not give workers the incentives they need. At the heart of today's industrial troubles is the unfulfilled need for the workforce to have a greater share of control over the places where they work, and a financial reward proportionate to their efforts. They are not able to exercise that control or receive that reward in either private industry or in nationalized industry.

This is why there is increasing interest these days in the potential of cooperative forms of ownership. The essential principles of cooperative ownership in industry are democratic control (one member one vote) and distribution of the trading surplus not in proportion to capital holding but in proportion to the work put into the enterprise.

Yours sincerely,
ORAM,
Chairman,
Co-operative Development Agency,
20 Albert Embankment,
London SE1 7TJ.
February 4.

The micro-chip revolution

From the Chief Executive of the City of Southampton

Sir, I am interested in the micro-chip in general and in particular in its impact on cities.

While many universities, professional bodies and other agencies make their contributions, there is a manifest and urgent need for some acknowledged centre of excellence to draw all this together and publish the best current thinking as a basis for thought and action. How can this be done?

Yours faithfully,
D. SCOTLER,
Chief Executive,
City of Southampton,
Civic Centre,
Southampton, SO9 4XR.
February 7.

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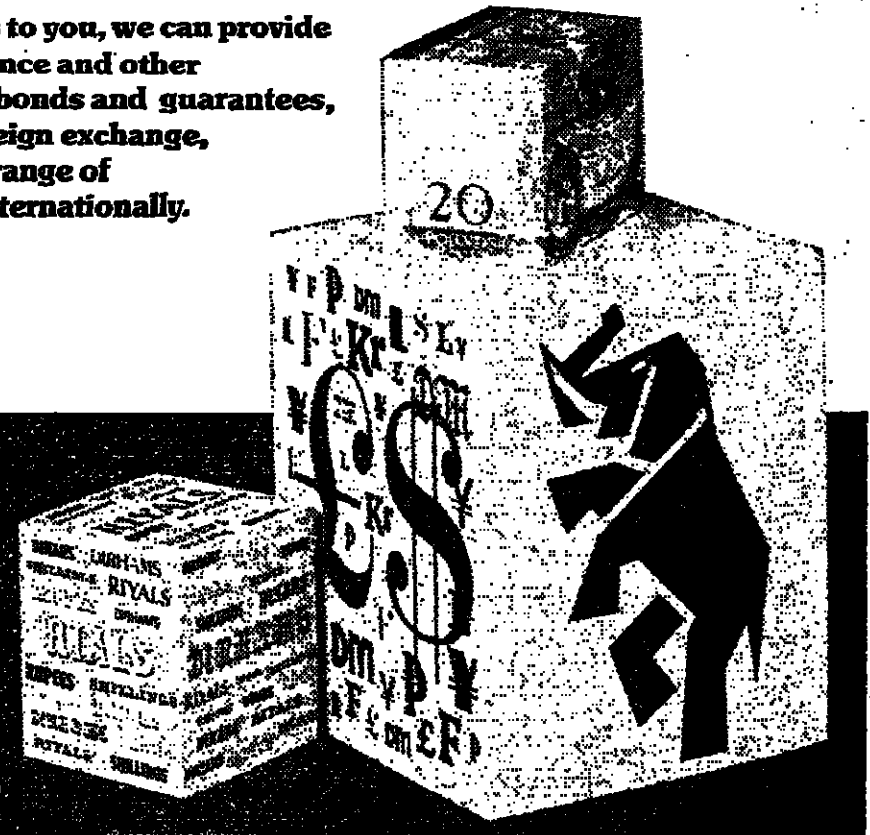
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tries

Anglo American makes its move

Another setback for Sir Michael

Gold Fields: Mr Oppenheimer shows his hand



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Gloomy news fails to upset equities

Equities maintained a steady showing yesterday, in the face of adverse economic and industrial news, which once again proved too much for glits.

Gloomy press forecasts, coupled with the worsening situation in the steel strike and threatened industrial action by the waterworks and British Leyland, did little for sentiment. Jobbers were happy to mark prices lower at the offset, but in the absence of any significant selling, prices tended to improve.

Sentiment was helped later in the morning by the announcement that De Beers had emerged as the mystery buyer of shares in Consolidated Gold Fields, and now accounted for about 25 per cent of the equity. This news was enough to send a flurry of activity surging through the mining financials, which soon eased on the news that De Beers was in turn about to sell 50 per cent of its holding in Anglo American Corporation.

However, no further selling developed and the institutions were quite content to sit on the sidelines, just in case rounder rations suddenly took a turn for the worse. So, the market was left, more or less, to mark time until investors felt it was safe enough to test the water again. Glits on the other hand were more apt to take a pessimistic view of proceedings by following the recent downward trend. Dealers reported some early bouts of selling as investors gave further thought to the previous day's rise in the Wholesale Prices Index and the gloomy press on the country's economic outlook. As a result prices tended to drift lower throughout the list.

Falls of up to a half were seen in some established in-longs, although some active two-way trade later on in the day saw these losses cut down to between 1 and 1½. At the

shorter end of the market conditions were slightly better, and after some fluctuating business falls or around 1½ were soon diluted to only 1½ below the previous night's level.

Trading after hours was somewhat easier, with the FT Index closing 0.6 off at 469.3, after opening 3.6 down at 10 am.

Leading industrials were mostly easier, where changed, although ICI held up fairly well after the previous days steep rise, owing to its oil interests. In the end it closed 1½ off at 398½, mainly as a result of some light profit taking. BAT's continued to lose ground ahead of the Budget, dipping 4½ to 24½ and bringing its fall to 19½ in the last couple of days.

Elsewhere, Unilever improved 4½ to 46½ as did Reed International at 20½, but falls of between 1 and 1½ were registered in Beecham at 126½, Fisons at 288½ and Hawkers at 152½.

The emergence of De Beers as the mystery buyer of shares in Consolidated Gold Fields proved to be the main feature of the day in an otherwise dull mining sector. Cons Gold rocketed to 615½ before fluctuating throughout the rest of the day, before settling at 515½. A net fall on the day of 6½. De Beers, itself improved 5½ to 512½ mainly on its plan to sell half of its stake to Anglo American Corporation which took the news by dipping 1½ to 513½.

Among the other London financials to grow in stature included RTZ 13½ to 460½, aided by the continuing rise in precious metals and Selection Trust 16½ to 780½.

Gold shares were in a more subdued mood, the bullion price dipped by 50.0 to 5697.50 with the profit takers moving in again. West Driefontein fell 52½ to 583½ accompanied by St Helena 51½ to 537½ and F. S. Geduld 51½ to 559½. At the cheaper end of the market Harmony slipped 5½ to 520½ while Middle Wit 50½ to 465½ and UCL 50 cents to 52½.

The profit takers were quick to move into oils, as the buyers from the United States held

back pausing for breath. Falls were chalked up throughout the list including the major BP dipped 1½ to 399½, followed by Shell 5½ to 380½ and Ultramar 4½ to 480½. Among second-line Tricentral fell 12½ to 306½, Attack 6½ to 188½ and Siebens 4½ to 766½. Lasso, a speculative stock of late, dipped 5½ to 495½ which holds a large stake in Lasso, finished unchanged at 186½. Profit taking also hit oil-related stocks with Imperial Continental Gas 2½ lower at 770½ and Huntingdon 9½ worse off at 326½.

Electricals experienced quieter conditions than of late as the market eagerly awaited the latest counter bid from Recal, 4½ higher at 234½. Profit-taking began to take some of the glit from Decca as the shares dipped 8½ in the ordinary at 585½ and 2½ lower in the "A" at 442½. Some observers are beginning to take a sceptical view of Recal's latest counter-bid, in that it does not arrive soon it may not arrive at all.

Some of the steam also seems to have disappeared from some of the other stocks which had been tipped as likely candidates for a takeover bid. Plessey eased 1½ to 146½ and Ferranti lost 3½ to 509½. Sound

Diffusion also continued to lose ground following its recent profits warning dipping 5½ to 55½.

However, on a better note, speculative buying boosted United Scientific 9½ to 465½ and MK Electric 11½ to 190½. Speculative interest also provided firm features in Furness Withy 16½ higher at 287½, Spear & Jackson 8½ to 108½. Wholesale Fittings 23½ to 553½.

BTR shares have been held back on fears that it would bid for Serck. This group is, however, talking to the United States Rockwell. In March BTR should report annual profits of £55m, an increase of 15%. Ten years ago they were making less than £3m. For the present year some brokers are hoping for £63m or so. The shares rose 5½ to 333½.

J. E. Sanger 2½ to 21½ and Ruberoid 5½ to 58½.

Applied Computer. Techniques also came in for some buying, in a thin market rising 5½ to 350½ but profit taking hit Caffrys 5½ to 20½. Among companies reporting, Guinness Peat rose 13½ to 127½ after some impressive half-time results, while Donald Macpherson rose 6½ to 97½ and Crest Nicholson improved 2½ to 107½, but full-year figures from Martin Ford were not so well received, and the price slipped 2½ to 34½.

Foods had a firmer look than of late, with Tate & Lyle up 2½ to 178½ continuing to make the most of the recent rise in the cost of sugar while Sainsbury rose by a similar amount to 288½.

Equity turnover on February 11, was £117.458m (18,353 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph were, R.T.Z., Premier Cons, CompAir, Premier New, ICI, BP, and Ultramar.

Crest Nicholson pretax profits at record £4.3m

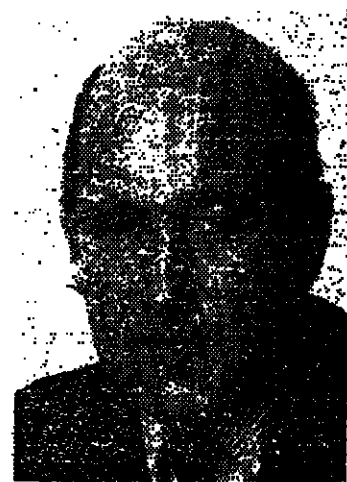
By Philip Robinson

Crest Nicholson, the property, engineering and tennis courts group, which eight months ago bought the optical business of Crofton, reported a 54 per cent increase in pretax profits for the year to last October to a record £4.3m.

In line with expectations at the time of the group's one-for-two rights issue last March, the total gross dividend is hoisted 65 per cent to 5.538p, with a 3.69p final. Group turnover rose by nearly £10m to £4.1m.

By far the biggest profit-earner was its house-building side, which chairman, Mr David Donne, said had a very good year. And he expects a group profit increase of about 25 per cent in the current year. Already two-thirds of the homes they want to sell before October have either had contracts exchanged or are in an advanced stage of sale.

Sloting into the second largest producer of profits is the group's new Crofton concern. Crest made a down pay-



Mr David Donne, chairman of Crest Nicholson

ment of £1.6m and the balance to be paid on a profits performance of Crofton.

In the eight months since it was acquired, Mr Donne said that its profits were significantly more than the £300,000 Crofton made in the year before it was bought.

Tennis courts and running tracks and the group's document conveying systems, D. D. Lamson, also did well, but the boat-building side of its marine operations and pumps and generators failed to match expectations.

Boat-building, which five years ago accounted for a third of turnover and now represents only 5 per cent, has been declining for the past two years. Crest has now cut the labour force by a third to 60 people and says that if conditions do not improve it will consider selling it.

Its pumps and generating arms, Coronat EM, lost half their turnover from Iran and Nigeria virtually overnight, but the group said it was still making profits and generating cash-flow.

The group has gained a reputation in the City for its expansion policy. It does not invest or buy into manufacturing but on selling design, marketing and management techniques.

Nordic Bank leaps to over £10m for year

By Ronald Pullen
Banking Correspondent

The consortium banking approach to international banking seems to be alive and well at Nordic Bank, which is owned by the four leading banks in Scandinavia. Pre-tax profits in the year to the end of December 1979 jumped from £3.2m to £10m. Around three-quarters of the increase arose from the consolidation of its Swiss subsidiary Nordfinanz-Bank Zurich. But the underlying rise, according to the bank, on a comparable basis was from £8m to £10m.

The bank's balance sheet has also grown by 15 per cent to £12.25m, although in dollar terms—the currency of most of Nordic's business—the increase was just over a quarter. At a time of generally tight conditions in international banking markets, Nordic has taken a defensive action to steer clear of low margin, long maturity loans and the average life of its portfolio rose only from 2½ to 2½ years.

The loan book, meanwhile, has grown some 14 per cent to £753m.

Elsewhere leased assets, very little of which are United-Kingdom tax-based, almost tripled to £25m although acceptances, mostly tied to trade credit, only increased 6 per cent.

Advance of 20pc at Donald Macpherson

A good performance from the industrial side boosted the full-year figures of paints group Donald Macpherson.

The market did not let the performance pass unnoticed, marking the shares 6½ higher to close at 97½.

In the year to October 28, 1979, the Woolworth Cover-Plus paint supplier turned in pre-tax profits of £4.8m, almost a fifth higher than the previous year's £4m. Sales rose from £65.4m to £75.8m.

Although much of the increase in sales came from higher prices, there was a 4 per cent volume upturn in the period.

The industrial side, where Macpherson supplies paint for white goods, products, car

sprays and wood finishing, showed the most impressive improvement, but Cover-Plus paints also increased their contribution.

The Able Jack side made a small profit, but this division is still being expanded. Twelve stores are already in operation and another three are planned for the current year.

Despite the £233m rights issue during the year, borrowings held steady at around £55m and interest charges cost Macpherson £766,000 against a previous £677,000.

The full-year dividend has been increased by 36.6 per cent to 6p gross where, on a share price of 97½, the yield amounts to 6 per cent. The shares traded at eight times fully-taxed earnings.

Hoffnung rejects £15m bid

UK-based trading group S. Hoffnung & Co is to fight the surprise £15m takeover bid sprung on Monday by Australian conglomerate Burns Philp.

In a short statement last night it rejected Burns' 80p a share cash offer as "unacceptable and wholly inadequate" and repeated its advice to shareholders and loan stockholders that they should take no action. Net asset value is 108p per share.

Meanwhile, Burns has instructed its advisers Kleinwort Benson to buy more Hoffnung

shares in the market. Kleinwort said that it had not bought yesterday, but had paid 80p a share ex-dividend for 620,000 shares (a 3.5 per cent stake) immediately after the bid was announced to the Stock Exchange on Monday.

But unless Burns want to increase their offer, no more purchases can be made under the Takeover Code unless the Hoffnung price drops below the offer price.

The shares closed last night 2½ up at 86½, the market bet on a higher offer, or a counter-bidder.

Reprieve for Yorkshire potash

By John Huxley

Anglo American and Charter Consolidated are to preserve with potash mining at Boulby in Yorkshire, and hope that after seven years of heavy losses the mine will break-even by the end of the year.

The future of the mine, where about 1,500 are employed, has been in doubt for many months. Last August, Anglo American and Charter Consolidated, the partners in Cleveland Potash, said that its performance would be reviewed after six months.

Yesterday, they announced that having taken account of the improving production rate and forecasts of future output, it had been decided to continue operations.

Last month's figures show that 145,000 tonnes were raised and 146,100 tonnes milled, a considerable improvement in productivity for a site which has been bedevilled with technical and labour problems since production began in 1973.

Since then, it is estimated that the mine has cost its operators about £120m, of which Charter Consolidated's share was recently put at £43m. Provisions of over £20m against future liabilities were made in last year's account.

In October, one of the original partners, Imperial Chemical Industries—which buys most of the output of the Boulby mine for use in fertilizers—sold its half-share to a nominal sum. Then, Charter and Anglo took a

half-share each of Cleveland Potash, with Anglo agreeing to provide future investment in the mine.

At the time, Mr Murray Hoffmeyer, Charter's departing chairman, said that he thought Cleveland Potash could yet prove to be an important fulcrum for Charter's mining and marketing activities.

A spokesman for Cleveland Potash said that although operations would continue to be reviewed in the normal way, yesterday's decision effectively removed the doubts about Boulby's future.

Originally, problems were posed by the unusual undulating shape of the seams of potash found at Boulby.

Bid talk boosts Furness shares

The shares in Furness Withy, in which Canadian shipping entrepreneur Mr Frank Narby has been interested since 1975, shot up 16½ to 287½ after touching 290½ yesterday.

Furness is about the oldest bid story on the stock market but even so it thinks that the noticeably large two-way trade in the shares in the last four trading days has a direction. At the beginning of the month the shares were 244½.

Observers suspect the main seller to be Mr Narby who has on the face of things, little reason to hold his Furness stake. At the end of January Eurocanadian Shipholdings, the group of which he is the chief executive, sold the shareholding in Manchester Liners.

The main shareholder in Manchester Liners is Furness. Mr Narby has also been selling Furness shares in small parcels, taking his stake below 10 per cent.

The destination of the shares is said by sources to be either of two Hongkong-based shipping billionaires, Sir Yue Kung Pao, or Mr Cy Tung. The first named is thought the more likely.

Options

The latest turn of events in Consolidated Gold Fields kept traders occupied on the boil yesterday. Total contract rose from 1,187 to 1,213 with Cons Gold accounting for 725, much of which was centred on the April 550p series. The sharp rise in the price earlier in the morning had left some worried looks on dealers faces, but these soon eased as the price steadied.

Today's start of a new series of options when the BP April 440p series makes its debut.

Traditional options experienced quieter conditions, although doubts were compounded in Cons Gold with dealers reporting some strong two-way business in Premier Cons.

Business appointments

New chief executive for Costain Group

Mr P. J. Costain has been named as a director of Costain Group. He has also been appointed group chief executive in succession to Mr C. T. Wyatt who is deputy chairman.

Mr P. H. Liley and Mr R. J. Garnett Harper are now directors of Heil & Son Holdings. Mr Liley, playgroup design director, also becomes a director of Heil & Son, Heil of Bromley, Heil's Contracts

and Heil Fabrics. Mr R. J. Garnett Harper has joined the board of the Furniture Group and Mr C. F. Pilgrim has been made a director of the Soft Furnishings and Accessories Group.

Mr Richard Croxall is now a director of Dunlop Irrigation Services. He succeeds Dr G. D. T. Owen, who is to take up a senior post in Dunlop's central personnel division.

Mr M. J. Clark is now managing director of BSB Lighting and Group. He is also managing director of Morrison Ott. He takes over as chief executive from Mr C. S. Forrester, who remains chairman.

Mr Bernard Robinson has succeeded Mr R. O. T. Blanford (retired) as chief executive of Tallent Engineering. Mr Blanford remains on the board of Tallent and the Colston Group and has

also joined the board of ITS Rubber.

Mr S. B. E. Callaway becomes managing director. Mr H. Brown sales director, and Mr R. Goodwin works director of York Street Furniture.

Mr Derek Lees and Mr Jim Whitaker have been made joint managing directors and Mr David O'Brien becomes financial director of Cawdaw Dyers.

British Dredging's new chief

By Philip Robinson

Mr Fane Vernon, chairman of metal stockholders Ash and Lacey, is taking the helm at troubled concrete-to-boat group British Dredging, whose board has been split for almost two years.

Mr Vernon, 56, was officially appointed yesterday and replaces current chairman, Mr Bryan Clark, whose decision to stand down as chairman but remain as chief executive, was announced after a stormy annual meeting last August.

Mr Clark joined British Dredging as chairman two years

ago after profits hit their worst patch for six years with pretax losses of £651,000. Over the following two years losses were reduced, but in the half-years to June 30 there was a turnaround from a profit of £73,000 to a loss of £196,000.

It is understood that during this time there were a number of board-room storms. At the last annual meeting, director Mr Mostyn Bowles, who, with family interests, controls around 14 per cent of the shares, proposed that four of the directors, including Mr

Clark be removed from the board.

This motion was defeated, although Mr Clark said at the time that he would be prepared to stand down as chairman to enable an independent director to be appointed who could carry the whole board behind him.

Mr Vernon, who has been chairman of Ash and Lacey for the past nine years, has stepped down as managing director of the company—a post he has held for 21 years—to take on the chairmanship of British Dredging.

Nordic Bank

Summary of Audited Accounts
for the year ended 31st December, 1979

| Consolidated Balance Sheet | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Share Capital | £'000 | £'000 |
| Reserves | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Minority Interest | 18,359 | 13,709 |
| Loan Capital | 48,359 | 43,709 |
| Total Capital Funds | 96,718 | 87,418 |
| Current Deposit and other Accounts | 1,093,757 | 972,484 |
| Total Liabilities and Capital Funds | 1,229,219 | 1,069,954 |
| Cash at Banks | 107,951 | 133,559 |
| Money at Call and Short Notice | 65,727 | 60,379 |
| Certificates of Deposit and Bills of Exchange | 212,358 | 165,416 |
| Deposits with Banks | 11,340 | 9,295 |
| Listed Securities | 258,402 | 262,227 |
| Loans and Advances, repayable within 1 year | 494,115 | 397,362 |
| Loans and Advances, repayable after 1 year | 59,226 | 40,816 |
| Other Assets | 1,229,219 | 1,069,954 |
| Consolidated Profit and Loss Account | £'000 | £'000 |
| Profit before Taxation | 10,005 | 3,263 |
| Taxation | 1,762 | 1,363 |
| Profit after Taxation | 8,243 | 1,900 |

Nordic Bank Limited

Nordic Bank Limited
Nordic Bank House
41-43 Mincing Lane
London EC3R 7SP
Telephone: 01-626 9661
Telex: 887654-5

Shareholding Banks
Copenhagen Handelsbank Copenhagen
Den norske Creditbank Oslo
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki Helsinki
Svenska Handelsbanken Stockholm

Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary's office

CROWN HOUSE

Crown House has agreed to sell freehold property at Station Road, Redhill, Surrey, for £7.0m cash. Surplus on disposal likely to be about £3.4m. Deal subject to shareholders' approval.

MARTIN FORD

Sales for year to December 1, £7.2m (£6.48m). Pretax profit, £1.33m (£1.32m). Total gross dividend raised from 3.27p to 3.71p. For current year, it is unlikely that last year's interim figures will be achieved.

RELIANCE KNITWEAR

Turnover for half-year to October 31 up from £7.64m to £8.73m but pretax profits fell from £330,000 to £230,000. Interim payment held at 2.2p. Sales in November and December were "not good" although January shows some improvement.

WARREN PLANTATION

Urgent investment in company in which Mr K. F. Legg exercises over a third of voting power has bought 10,000 shares in Warren Plantation, bringing its total holding to 500,000 shares.

LEONARD NORTH CENTRAL

Chairman reports in his annual statement that volume of new business undertaken in first quarter of current year has again shown a "substantial increase" over similar period last year.

MAPLE (HOLDINGS)

Acquisition of 92 per cent of capital of Armesta SA has been completed for 8.22m French francs (£914,000).

MOBIL-BELBRIDGE

Mobil Corp is considering further legal steps to protect its previously asserted rights to the assets of Belridge, which was merged into Shell Oil on December 10. Mobil said its Mobil Oil Corp subsidiary tendered its 17.8 per cent interest in Belridge to the Shell on January 2, for which it has received \$653m.—Reuter.

NEAT TRADE SUPPLIERS

Turnover for half-year to September 30 up from £4.38m to £5.39m. Pretax profits rose from £135,000 to £201,000. Interim payment held at 5p gross.

BROADSTONE TRUST

Pretax revenue of Broadstone Investment Trust, £1.68m (£1.27m) for 1979. Total payment, 10.5p (£2.24p) gross. Net assets value per ordinary 20p shares, 194p (201.4p a year earlier).

TATE & LYLE

Tate and Lyle is to sell its interest in Reality Furniture to Hukla-Werke for a "nominal considera-

tion." Interest is 54 per cent of ordinary and all of preference capital. Hukla, West German furniture maker, owns at present 10 per cent of ordinary of Reality.

FUTURA HOLDINGS

Pretax profits for 1979 expected to be in region of £161,000, against £169,000. Present outlook is "satisfactory".

JOSEPH WEBB

Turnover for half-year to September 30, £2.18m (£1.82m). Pretax profit, £295,000 (£227,000). Interim payment, 1.18p gross, against 0.16p (adjusted). Current level of bookings for 1980 holiday season again encouraging and overall increase in group profits expected for full year.

JOHN LAING

John Laing Construction is to dispose of its 40 per cent holding in Ingeco Laing for "a nominal consideration".

CRESCENT JAPAN TRUST

Pretax profit of Crescent Japan Investment Trust for 1979 climbed from £289,000 to £513,000. Total payment raised from 1.34p to 1.57p gross. Earnings per share up from 2.21p to 3.79p.

JOHANNESBURG INV

Consolidated profits of Johannesburg Consolidated Investment more than doubled to £45.7m (about £24m) in the half-year to December 31 last, against £21.7m in the similar period 1978. Net asset value per share at December 31, 107 (860 a year earlier). First-half's results will not necessarily be repeated in second half, board warns.

AERCOM GROUP

Turnover for half-year to December 31, £74.42m (£44m), against £29.53m. Pretax income, £6.27m (£3.33m), compared with £4.52m. Interim dividend raised from 10 to 11 cents; earnings per share, 23c (24c). Outlook to June, 1980, is "good", board reports.

INT TRUST JERSEY

Total dividend of International Investment Trust Co of Jersey raised from 5p to 6p for 1979.

De Beers

De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

The Board of De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited has announced that it is the owner of 743 m. shares in Consolidated Gold Fields Limited and has today secured options from one party to purchase a company that holds a further 743 m. shares and from another party to purchase a company holding 5.22 m. shares, which options it proposes to exercise so that it will hold a total of 20.08 m. shares, i.e. approximately 13.4% of the issued capital. De Beers also has a right of first refusal from the third party over a further 1.305 m. shares.

De Beers has today acquired through the market an additional 16.5 m. shares (11%) but does not intend to acquire further shares which would require it to make a formal offer. It is not seeking to change the control or the management of Consolidated Gold Fields Limited in which it has great confidence.

De Beers proposes to offer half its total holding to Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited.

Kimberley
12th February 1980

مكتبة الأصيل

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Toyota predicts year of record sales

The Toyota Motor Company of Japan forecasts another record business year ending on June 30, with after-tax profit expected to reach a record 1,300 billion yen on record sales estimated at 3.2 trillion yen.

Chairman Mr. Shobachi Hanai says that this would be a 27 per cent rise in after-tax profit from the record 102,066 billion yen in the previous business year and a 14 per cent rise in sales from 2,800 billion yen.

He said the good business prospects emerge mainly from active export car sales which are more than offsetting slow domestic sales.

Mr. Hanai said the company expects domestic vehicle sales will fall by 3.2 per cent to 1.6 million units this year from 1.7 million units in 1979.

Exports are expected to rise 29.2 per cent to 1.56 million units.

International

The largest Japanese vehicle manufacturer announced earlier that first-half after-tax profits of a record 65,088 billion yen, or 53.2 per cent, from 42,396 billion yen on record sales of 1.55 trillion yen, up 14.5 per cent from 1.35 trillion yen.

Rise in KLM costs

In an explanatory note to its third quarterly results published on January 31, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said that interest costs—a main factor behind the wider net loss for the period—were due primarily to the company's lease of a Boeing 747 aircraft.

Although KLM's operating result was somewhat improved in the third quarter at a \$18.5m loss against \$112.7m loss a year earlier, the company's net loss widened. The quarterly net result showed a shortfall of \$11.9m compared with a loss of \$19.8m the year before.

The balance of interest income and charges, in which the cost of the lease is contained was a debit of \$17.7m during the period against a credit of \$11.1m a year earlier. This combined with the negative \$10.4m balance of "other income and expenses" contributed to the wider net loss.

Western Deep Levels

Technical advisers to the board of Western Deep Levels at Johannesburg have proposed that an additional shaft system be sunk in the southern portion of the lease area and a new gold plant be constructed at the site, Anglo American Corporation of South Africa said.

In a statement as a preliminary step, the Western Deep Levels board has approved expenditure of R9.8m for placing of orders for long delivery items of equipment and preparation of the site of the shaft system.

Anglo American said that the proposal envisages a twin shaft system, with all ancillary surface and underground works including the gold plant, which constitutes the first phase of the project, will reach full output at end 1986.

Recent Issues

Recent issues of the following securities were listed on the London Stock Exchange on February 12, 1980:

| Security | Price | Yield |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| British Telecom 1980 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1981 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1982 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1983 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1984 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1985 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1986 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1987 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1988 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1989 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1990 | 225.00 | 10.00% |

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| British Telecom 1985 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1986 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1987 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1988 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1989 | 225.00 | 10.00% |
| British Telecom 1990 | 225.00 | 10.00% |

Bank Base Rates

| Bank | Rate |
|----------------------|------|
| ABN Bank | 17% |
| Barclays Bank | 17% |
| CCI Bank | 17% |
| Consolidated Credits | 17% |
| C. Hoare & Co. | 17% |
| Lloyds Bank | 17% |
| London Mercantile | 17% |
| Midland Bank | 17% |
| Nat Westminster | 17% |
| Royal Bank | 17% |
| TSB | 17% |
| Williams and Glyn's | 17% |

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27-28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone: 01-638 8851

The Over-the-Counter Market

| 1979 SO | High | Low | Company | Price | Chg | Dr | Yld | P | E |
|---------|------|-----|--------------------|-------|-----|------|------|---|------|
| 99 | 73 | — | Airsprung Group | 73 | — | 6.7 | 9.2 | — | 4.2 |
| 50 | 37 | — | Armstrong & Rhodes | 37 | — | 13.8 | 5.9 | — | 6.8 |
| 332 | 185 | — | Bardon Hill | 185 | — | 15.3 | 17.8 | — | — |
| 100 | 88 | — | Cars Prof | 88 | — | 1.0 | 5.7 | — | 9.7 |
| 101 | 63 | — | Deborah Ltd | 63 | — | 17.5 | 5.0 | — | 5.9 |
| 353 | 140 | — | Deborah Ltd | 140 | — | 17.5 | 5.0 | — | 5.9 |
| 95 | 88 | — | Frank Horrell | 88 | — | 12.8 | 15.7 | — | — |
| 129 | 100 | — | Frederick Parker | 100 | — | 16.5 | 8.8 | — | 3.5 |
| 156 | 104 | — | George Group | 104 | — | 7.2 | 6.3 | — | 9.9 |
| 62 | 45 | — | Jackson | 45 | — | 13.3 | 12.5 | — | 8.7 |
| 133 | 113 | — | Robert Burroughs | 113 | — | 31.3 | 6.5 | — | 5.0 |
| 302 | 172 | — | Torday Limited | 172 | — | 0.8 | 4.0 | — | 4.0 |
| 21 | 76 | — | Twinkl Ltd | 76 | — | 12.0 | 15.8 | — | 10.8 |
| 80 | 70 | — | Twinkl Ltd | 70 | — | 2.6 | 5.1 | — | 5.5 |
| 56 | 23 | — | Unilock Holding | 23 | — | 2.4 | 6.3 | — | 7.1 |
| 84 | 42 | — | Walter Alexander | 42 | — | 11.5 | 6.3 | — | 7.1 |
| 190 | 136 | — | W. S. Yeates | 136 | — | — | — | — | — |

*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

Wall Street

New York, Feb. 12.—The stock market pulled back in active trading this morning extending yesterday's slide. The Dow Jones industrial average lost four points and declined to 1,012.45.

Oil and defence issues continued to retreat while forest products stocks were firm or higher. Interest-sensitive issues were also under pressure.

Telex Corp. lost 1/8 to 38 1/2, Exxon 1 1/8 to 105 1/2, Superior Oil 1/2 to 16 1/2, and Raychem 1/2 to 51 1/2. American International Paper added 1/4 to 42 and Georgia Pacific 1/4 to 32 1/2.

February 11: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 6.14 points down at 899.59.

New York, Feb. 11.—Stock prices fell as the NYSE index lost 0.49 to 899.59 and the average price per share dropped 25 cents. Declines led advances 1,012 to 549.

Silver gains continue

New York, Feb. 12.—Silver prices continued to rise in active trading this morning, extending yesterday's advance. The spot price for silver rose 1/8 to 10.12 1/2, and the March futures price rose 1/8 to 10.12 1/2.

February 11: The spot price for silver rose 1/8 to 10.12 1/2, and the March futures price rose 1/8 to 10.12 1/2.

February 10: The spot price for silver rose 1/8 to 10.12 1/2, and the March futures price rose 1/8 to 10.12 1/2.

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February 1: The spot price for silver rose 1/8 to 10.12 1/2, and the March futures price rose 1/8 to 10.12 1/2.

January 31: The spot price for silver rose 1/8 to 10.12 1/2, and the March futures price rose 1/8 to 10.12 1/2.

January 30: The spot price for silver rose 1/8 to 10.12 1/2, and the March futures price rose 1/8 to 10.12 1/2.

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£6,500

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Experienced legal secretary aged 22-28 is required for a young partner in this James's practice. An across the board knowledge of the legal world is essential and a sense of humour is very helpful.

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The person appointed will enjoy a constantly challenging job with opportunities to use initiative, self-discipline and discretion. A sense of humour and the ability to remain cool when faced with emergencies are essential. Good appearance and cheerful team-spirited personality essential. Age 25-40. Previous experience in senior secretarial post essential. Knowledge of foreign languages an advantage.

A very attractive salary plus participation in profit-sharing bonus scheme paid every July and December.

High quality accommodation provided free of charge for reasonable period to enable the appointed person to arrange for satisfactory accommodation should this be necessary. Stunning location, staff restaurant and free parking facilities.

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At the most senior level in a successful international management consultancy you are responsible for international clients and arranging a level of service which is second to none. You will be the MD's right hand in all matters relating to the company's success. You will be responsible for the company's success. You will be responsible for the company's success. You will be responsible for the company's success.

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You'll provide administrative support to management and technical staff for which you must be a competent secretary and speak at least 45/55 wpm, and you'll need a current UK driving licence.

For job interest, worthwhile experience and high tax free salaries, send brief details to the Senior Recruitment Executive (Lockheed), IAL Personnel Consultancy, Aerodrome House, Hayes Road, Southall, Middlesex, or telephone 01-474 5000. Please quote reference 1084.

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Presentable, well-educated and intelligent person, to fill this demanding role where emphasis is on the personal and domestic affairs of our M.D. His business interests are world-wide and his personal life is very active. This is a career job calling for dedication, loyalty and charm, and the ability to work under pressure. Minimum 10 years' experience. Fringe benefits. Location London Bridge.

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This is a challenging opportunity working for a young Conference Chairman involved in organising international conferences. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's success. You will be responsible for the company's success. You will be responsible for the company's success.

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Bi-lingual?

Neg. up to £7,000 p.a.

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For Major International Oil Company

MOBIL have an interesting position for an experienced Secretary, in bright, modern offices close to Aldwych, working for a Legal Executive in the Middle East, Transportation and Supply Division which is engaged in various enterprises in the Middle East, Europe and Africa.

Applicants should have five GCE 'O' levels, including English, excellent shorthand/typing skills, the ability to work under pressure at times, and a flexible outlook. Knowledge of legal terminology would be useful but not essential.

Salary is negotiable but not less than £5,500 p.a. and other benefits include £5.50 per week Lunch Vouchers, four weeks' paid holiday (pro rata this year), annual season ticket loan after six months' service, pension plan, social club, etc. Please telephone 01-831 7171 Extension 4105 to arrange an immediate interview, or write for an application form to:

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Due to expansion we are looking for secretaries to work with some of our senior executives. These posts require several years' experience of senior secretarial level together with the personal initiative and ability to cope with the frequent absence from the office of the principals. Tasks will include administrative and clerical duties, and a high level of responsibility. Very interesting and challenging work. The jobs are varied and include commercial development, marketing and personnel. Dependence upon applicants' experience and the position offered. Salaries will be in excess of £5,000 p.a. including London Weighting Allowance and bonuses and there is a range of valuable benefits.

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up to £5600

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W.C.1. P.A. SECRETARY neg. £5,600

The Managing Director of an international company in Knightsbridge is looking for a senior person capable of office administration, maintenance of confidential and personal records and extensive travel arrangements. Excellent salary, excellent benefits, good working conditions.

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A Secretary is required for the Managing Director of a subsidiary of an international company involved in agriculture in parts of the Caribbean. Excellent salary, excellent benefits, good working conditions.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT, W.7. TO £6,000

Charming senior partner advising clients on their personal financial affairs. He is an active and energetic P.A. Secretary. 25+. He is a well and appreciative person. He is a well and appreciative person. He is a well and appreciative person.

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£5,000 + Associated Benefits

This international company requires a French/English bilingual secretary to assist the Managing Director. Good salary, good benefits, good working conditions.

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SECRETARY P.A. £7,500 + benefits

This international company with strong American European and Middle Eastern connections has a really beautiful office just a stone's throw from Regent Park. Shorthand and typing will not feature very much in your day as you will be a real P.A. to a charming man. However, you must have good skills, French could be useful. Age 25-38. Valuable benefits.

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This international company with strong American European and Middle Eastern connections has a really beautiful office just a stone's throw from Regent Park. Shorthand and typing will not feature very much in your day as you will be a real P.A. to a charming man. However, you must have good skills, French could be useful. Age 25-38. Valuable benefits.

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An international manufacturing company seeks a young secretary to assist the Managing Director. Excellent benefits include a generous lunch allowance plus holiday bonus.

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Senior director of a famous architectural practice is looking for a PA/Secretary. You will be required to provide complete administrative and secretarial support for both his personal and business affairs. This will also include looking after his country house, beautiful office.

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£6,000

If your secretarial skills are good, you are unflappable and think you can cope with a dynamic and exciting man in an efficient and tactful manner, the Managing Director of an expanding Shipping Agency would like to meet you.

For this position and many others in the City and West End, we need secretaries who do not shirk secretarial work but who have that little bit extra to command salaries of £5,000+

Please ring Isabel or Angela on 248 2684 for an appointment. Ref. 1804.

We specialise in Top Executive Secretaries

TOPEX SECRETARIES Tel. 248 2684/5 or, if difficulties, 248 5627

Recruitment Consultants

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/ SECRETARY

A Partner in a leading Practice of Chartered Building Surveyors, urgently requires a young, capable and experienced personal assistant and secretary to look after him during his busy and varied working day. A young and interesting environment is promised in our offices in South Kensington, with every opportunity for a full job involvement. A competitive salary together with other benefits is offered.

Please telephone Miss Janice Sandler on 581 0461 to arrange an interview and for further information.

DIRECTORS SECRETARY/P.A.

Director of Lloyds Broking House requires career person aged 25+ for the position of Secretary/P.A. Applicants must have a lively personality to deal with clients and the ability to work under pressure and on their own initiative. Salary offered £5,500 p.a.

Applications in writing please to:

The Company Secretary, Craven Farmer Ltd., 10 Lloyd's Avenue, London EC3N 3AX

EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWER CONSULTANT

Have you been in the same job for several years? Do you dream of turning your own employment agency? Do you have an ambitious self-starter who really knows the business and works well under pressure? If your answer to all these questions is yes, we would be interested to hear from you. We have a small, successful, established business. We own an employment agency which has been running for several years and run down by a very experienced person to the right person who will take over the running of the business and really build the turnover. You could probably double your money. If you are interested and earning not less than £8,000 per annum write to the Managing Director, Box 6542 F, The Times.

PERIVALE—£5,000 Senior Secretary

Sample excellent wage and salary good food at discount prices as secretaries. The Director of this Shipping Company with proven secretarial and administrative skills, take advantage of a job offering increased responsibility. Car driver. Age 25-35.

SENIOR SECRETARIES 01-499 0992, 01-493 5907

PERIVALE—£5,000 Senior Secretary

Sample excellent wage and salary good food at discount prices as secretaries. The Director of this Shipping Company with proven secretarial and administrative skills, take advantage of a job offering increased responsibility. Car driver. Age 25-35.

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SENIOR

Stene Stene
-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

Margery Hurst Centre

Bi-Lingual French Secretary Banking EC4 up to £5,500

Small expanding private Swiss Bank require a secretary to work in lively environment. Duties are varied. Must possess good secretarial skills. Good working knowledge of French is essential. 4 weeks holiday 50p per day LV's.

Secretary On Co. W1. £5,500 neg.

If you have rusty shorthand and good typing skills you will not join our clients in their lovely new offices, and work for their charming American Managing Director. Varied and interesting position for applicant who has flexibility, is strong minded and enjoys responsibility.

Audio Secretary Chartered Surveyors EC4

£5,600 neg.

Can you cope with a dynamic, go ahead young man? Are you bright, lively and intelligent with a good sense of humour - is so this job is for you. At last someone who will delegate, that is if you are a responsible person able to work on own initiative. 4 weeks holiday, annual review.

Sec./PA Export Co. EC2. £5,000 neg.

Here is your chance to use your initiative as this is a newly created position. You will be working for the Executive Director - Marketing making hotel bookings, travel arrangements etc. Would suit mature person with good secretarial skills. 4 wks holiday. 50p per day LV's N.C.P.S. I.F.S.T.L. P.F.P.

117 Cannon Street, EC4. 01-623 6181

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

NON-SECRETARIAL

IS YOUR'S A FACE THAT SAY'S WELCOME?

We have well paid top flight receptionist jobs for welcoming faces in numerous interesting and important companies in and around Mayfair. Jobs where you have to take responsibility, remember facts and faces and deal with important clients sometimes even play the role of diplomat. We are recruiting for International Management Consultants varied and exciting duties in beautiful offices. 45 w.p.m. typing and P.H.S.A. switchboard. Salary to £5,000.

Bernadette of Bond St.

Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, New Inn in Finsbury 01-529 1284

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY Executive-Marketing Offices-Putney

A competent and efficient person is required by AMERICAN HOSPITAL SUPPLY (UK) LTD as Secretary to two of its Market Centre Managers.

The work will be interesting and varied and particularly suited to anyone interested in Health Care. The offices are new and modern and conditions include four weeks holiday, BUPA membership, free life insurance and contributory pension scheme. Salary £4,500-£5,000.

Applicants, aged 25-35 with appropriate qualifications and experience should contact Jennie Francis on 01-789 8844.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

Vacancies exist for Secretaries of the right calibre to work with the Partners and Associates of International Architects based in the West End of London. Successful applicants will have a minimum of 5 years' experience, good education and high degree of professional ability.

Salaries negotiable from £4,500 with L.V.'s and 4 weeks' holiday. Pension scheme.

If you are interested in working in a lively and pleasant surroundings contact Mrs. Maudon 01-239 5651.

ADVERTISING

Secretarial vacancies with and without shorthand for college leavers or second jobbers in leading West End advertising Agency. Good salary, friendly people. L.V.s and other benefits.

Ring Doris Woods 539 3422 for further details

BROMPTON HOSPITAL
Are you administratively minded? Are you a graduate? **PERSONAL SECRETARY** (Salary on scale £4,350-£5,100 p.a.)

For our Deputy Chief Administrator at this busy Postgraduate Hospital situated in South Kensington.

We are looking for an experienced secretary who enjoys a busy job which includes liaison with staff at all levels. Good shorthand and typing speeds necessary. I.R.M. Golf Club member. 36 hr. working week.

Application form available from Mrs. M. J. Jones, Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, 190, Brompton Road, W.12. Tel: 01-352 8121, ext. 4357.

P.R. ASSISTANT

Press Officer in W.C.I. company covering a wide range of public relations work. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £4,500-£5,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Jones, Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, 190, Brompton Road, W.12. Tel: 01-352 8121, ext. 4357.

2ND JOBBER ADVERTISING
£4,500 + BONUSES

Help run the show as P.A. to young advertising executives. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £4,500-£5,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Jones, Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, 190, Brompton Road, W.12. Tel: 01-352 8121, ext. 4357.

PERSONNEL REC. CON.

P.A. to Managing Director of dynamic firm. International advisers. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £4,500-£5,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Jones, Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, 190, Brompton Road, W.12. Tel: 01-352 8121, ext. 4357.

ANTIQUE SILVER dealer Bond St. needs Personal Assistant. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £4,500-£5,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Jones, Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, 190, Brompton Road, W.12. Tel: 01-352 8121, ext. 4357.

SECRETARY REQUIRED FOR M.D. of busy Nightclubbing Agency. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £4,500-£5,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Jones, Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, 190, Brompton Road, W.12. Tel: 01-352 8121, ext. 4357.

INTERIOR DECORATOR in Film requires Girl Friday. Typing essential. Ring 730 8457.

SECRETARY (Shorthand and audio) required for company of Chartered Surveyors in Holborn. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £4,500-£5,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Jones, Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, 190, Brompton Road, W.12. Tel: 01-352 8121, ext. 4357.

SECRETARY PAIR (25-30) with at least five years commercial experience. Salary £5,000 plus overtime. Career Plan Consultants, Tel. 01-239 5651.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON Personal Secretary wanted. Head of the Department of Law, which is one of the largest departments in the College. Salary £5,000 p.a. plus overtime. Applications to Miss E. R. Riddell, University College, London, Gower St., London WC1E 6BT. Tel: 01-253 6000.

SALES AND MARKETING Manager W.I. Ind. Co. seeks young secretary with good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £4,500-£5,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Jones, Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, 190, Brompton Road, W.12. Tel: 01-352 8121, ext. 4357.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE Property Co. seeks a young, energetic, and ambitious person to assist in the sale of properties. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £4,500-£5,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Jones, Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, 190, Brompton Road, W.12. Tel: 01-352 8121, ext. 4357.

SENIOR SECRETARY wanted for busy firm. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £4,500-£5,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Jones, Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, 190, Brompton Road, W.12. Tel: 01-352 8121, ext. 4357.

RECEPTIONIST/Typist (shorthand) in busy office. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £4,500-£5,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Jones, Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, 190, Brompton Road, W.12. Tel: 01-352 8121, ext. 4357.

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Appointments also on page 25

nature

wishes to appoint a science graduate to its editorial staff

The successful applicant will be required initially to take responsibility, under supervision, for preparing for the press contributions to the News and Views section of the journal and, with experience, to commission contributions. Applications will be considered from persons without previous experience provided they can demonstrate a broad knowledge of scientific research, a command of English and a sense of literacy. Applications should include a detailed curriculum vitae and a brief statement of the applicant's reasons for seeking a career in journalism, and should be sent to:

Mrs. Sheila Browne
Personnel Manager
Macmillan Publishers Limited
4 Little Essex Street
London WC2R 3LF

Radio-operators

on our Quarter Platform - QP - at the Frigg Field, North Sea.

The primary functions will be to operate all radio equipment associated with the Marine radio telephony, helicopter communication and satellite telephone traffic.

The radio-operator shall at any time be in possession of a valid British Radio Operator's Certificate.

Minimum two years of experience are required as radio-operator offshore or in the merchant marine.

Qualified candidates are requested to submit their resumes in confidence within February 22nd, 1980, to Personnel Department.

elf aquitaine norge a/s
P.O. BOX 168 - 4001 STAVANGER TEL: 0451 41 011 - TELEX 31174

THE TIMES

SUB-EDITOR

Sub-editor required for Scottish edition of The Times Educational Supplement based in London. Good sub-editorial experience. Ability to take charge of layout and production of Scottish pages in liaison with editor and staff in Edinburgh. Good knowledge of Scottish affairs essential; knowledge of Scottish education an advantage.

Apply Stuart MacLure, Editor, The Times Educational Supplement, P.O. Box No. 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ.

PARIS £6,000 p.a.

Prestigious International Group has vacancy for young person capable of assisting the European Financial Controller. Some knowledge of accountancy would be useful but is not essential if the person is energetic and intelligent, as training would be given. Some knowledge of another European language would be an additional advantage. Tax benefits, help with transfer costs and excellent prospects for a dynamic young person keen to work in a European team. Reply with C.V. to:

COSMA INTERNATIONAL
Piccadilly House,
35 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF CHESHIRE

Applications for the office of

PROVINCIAL GRAND SECRETARY

are requested from suitably qualified freemasons, aged over 50. Salary negotiable. Please reply in own handwriting, stating qualification, age and present occupation, to:

Box No 0518 F, The Times

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

SOLICITOR/BARRISTER

Solicitor or barrister required on part time or temporary basis by medium-sized London solicitors' firm with international connections, to improve and develop comprehensive system of legal precedents for use in conjunction with word processing equipment. Would suit academic lawyer with practical experience in commercial firm or recently retired solicitor. Please write with C.V. to:

Box 0410 F, The Times.

CLAIMS EXECUTIVE REQUIRED FOR INTERNATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Practitioner with Common Law and/or Admiralty experience is required by International Marine Insurance Association. The position requires considerable drive, flexibility and the ability to work with an experienced and qualified team. Age preferably under 60. An excellent salary will be paid to the successful candidate.

Please write to Box 0004 F, The Times

PERSONNEL SECRETARY

Starting Salary £5,202 p.a. including London Weighting Allowance

We are looking for a Secretary to join a young friendly team in this busy Airline Personnel Department. The work is varied and interesting and in addition to excellent secretarial skills, applicants should have a good telephone manner. The successful candidate will handle calls related to new employees and their families relocating to Saudi Arabia; from U.K. and European based staff, interview arrangements and general enquiries.

Saudia offer first class conditions of employment including:

- Airline travel facilities
- 22 days vacation per annum
- Luncheon vouchers

Please telephone the Personnel Department on 01-895 7755 and ask for an application form.

saudia
SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES

NEW YORK, HONG KONG, THE PACIFIC & THE CARIBBEAN

are four of the exciting tourism destinations you will be helping to promote as

SECRETARY/P.A. TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

of London's leading tourism P.R. and Marketing Consultancy.

A challenging and demanding job for a well educated, personable, lively and essentially, cool person who knows how to cope with high pressure and delegation. Client and media liaison and opportunities to travel. Tourism, Marketing, P.R. or media experience an advantage and languages an asset. Salary to match ability but not less than £5,500. C.V. initially to Jeffrey Rixner at:

INTERCOMMUNICATION (P.R.) LTD.
11 Bolt Cl. Fleet St., London, EC4

LANGUAGES

During 1979 we've found jobs in London for secretaries with French, German, Polish, Italian, Swedish, Portuguese and Dutch and temporary work for many of our applicants who were waiting. If, therefore, you are looking for a new job in this New Year where you can make use of your languages, why not try Caroline Raby at International Secretaries on 01-718. We currently have jobs waiting using Spanish, French, German, Italian and Dutch for secretaries with one of these languages and other English shorthand or speedwriting.

Telephone 491 7108 or write enclosing C.V. to:

International Secretaries
17 Berkeley Street London, W1

P.R.-W.I. Young Secretaries
£4,000-£5,000 p.a. neg.

You'll need to be well spoken and presented, interested in current affairs and have around 100/50 sh./typg.

Sec. PA to Director
£5,500 p.a. neg.

Top skills are essential to handle a full range of duties for this senior executive. To hear more about this established lively young P.R. company Contact Mrs. M. P. Brightman on 01-828 8911, Executive Secretaries (Recruitment Consultants)

EXPERIENCED MARKETING SECRETARIES AGED 35?

for W.I. shipping co. director. To assist with the media plus all communications. £5,500.

BILINGUAL Exec. Sec. with ability to translate French and converse Dutch/German. £5,500.

Contact Hazel on 493 4372 ELGIN APPOINTMENTS 20 Cannon Street London, W1

SECRETARY wanted

for two Directors of small Marketing start-up company. Lots of responsibility. Salary £5,500.

Tel. 499 0171

SECRETARY

Needed to look after young, lively, professional office in exciting new environment in SW10. Good typing and shorthand. 4 wks holiday. £5,500. Please ring Judy on 01-351 4333.

EXECUTIVE SEARCH CONSULTANCY

requires a Secretary for 2 directors. Applicants should have first class shorthand and typing and should have the confidence to deal with clients and executives at a senior level. We can offer modern Mayfair offices and friendly atmosphere. Salary £5,500 + L.V.s. Please write to: 234 1744 or write to Goddess Bay Rogers and Associates, 2 Cork Street W1K 1HG.

A TOUCH OF CLASS

CHELSEA c. £5,000
Audio PA to run small designers Architects office.

ADMIN from £5,500
Excellent typing and admin to deal with membership subscriptions in SW7.

WINE SHIPPERS c. £4,800
Super small PA Sec for MD. Spanish very useful.

SILVER DEALER £5,000
Competent secretary to learn all about antique silver in W1.

Open tonight until 6.30 p.m.

55a Sloane Square London SW1

JAYGARD

LINGUISTIC POSITIONS

PARIS ENG/FRENCH SEC/PA £7,500+ (EOV)
Senior position assisting Chairman of Consultants based in the centre of Paris. Excellent linguistic standards and at least 2 languages essential. Minimum of 5 years experience, a driving licence and a passport. Relocation costs and initial accommodation provided by company.

W.C.2 MULTI-LINGUAL SEC/PA £5,000+
To work at Ministry of small merchants involved in the drapery industry. French and German essential, preferably one other language. 5-6 hours per week. Relocation costs and initial accommodation provided by company. Pers include £2 day LV's. Hours only 9.30-5.30.

N.W. LONDON ENG/GERMAN/FRENCH SEC/PA £5,000+
Assisting manager of parking department of International Commercial Bank. Excellent English and German. 4 wks holiday. Relocation costs and initial accommodation provided by company. Pers include £2 day LV's. Hours only 9.30-5.30.

S.W. LONDON SEC/PA TRANSLATOR ENG/GERMAN
German mother tongue preferable for this position with minimal secretarial work. Some previous translating experience would be an advantage. Pers include £2 day LV's. Hours only 9.30-5.30.

CITY ENG/SPANISH SEC £5,000
Assisting manager of parking department of International Commercial Bank. Excellent English and Spanish. 4 wks holiday. Relocation costs and initial accommodation provided by company. Pers include £2 day LV's. Hours only 9.30-5.30.

PARAGON PERSONNEL SERVICES
5 Tottenham St., London, W.1. Tel. 380 7656.

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY
£5,500 + £2,000 p.w. LV's

You should have a good background and be very keen to get on. Very important you should be intelligent, willing to do and enjoy attending meetings and responsible. You can see yourself in this environment. Please send C.V. to Mrs. Slade 584 8166

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY
£5,000 + £2,000 p.w. LV's

You should be able to work independently. You should be a P.A. who can double as office manager and keep simple books, too. You should be a P.A. who can double as office manager and keep simple books, too. You should be a P.A. who can double as office manager and keep simple books, too.

FOUR WEEKS HOLIDAY
£4,000 p.w. LV's

You should be able to work independently. You should be a P.A. who can double as office manager and keep simple books, too. You should be a P.A. who can double as office manager and keep simple books, too.

ALFRED MARKS STAFF BUREAU
62 Brompton Road, SW3. 2-11 pm daily

PA/SECRETARY
£5,000 p.a.

To MD and financial consultancy. Pleasant West End offices. Some organisational and administrative ability and above average secretarial skills. Age 25/35.

Telephone: Mrs. Paulman 623 7338

SECRETARY/PA

to difficult, if not impossible, to find. Perfect, a hand typing, excellent shorthand, pleasant atmosphere with lots of work.

Cheshire Tradings
The cane people
Tel: £5,000 p.a.
Tel: 01-731 3131

Secretary/P.A.

French and Spanish
£5,000

The busy Executive of an international company dealing with the music industry needs a P.A. Secretary with excellent French and Spanish, initiative, organising ability and very good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £5,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please write to: 234 1744 or write to Goddess Bay Rogers and Associates, 2 Cork Street W1K 1HG.

Bernadette of Bond St.

Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, New Inn in Finsbury 01-529 1284

LOOKING FOR A JOB BUT CAN'T SPARE THE TIME?

If so, just give us a ring, and we'll find you a job, what is available, no need to come and see us, just ring: 493 5541

SECRETARIAL

DOCTOR in private practice needs a Receptionist/Typist. Good shorthand and typing. Around £5,000. Tel: 382 1012.

HELP AT FASHION SHOWS
£1,000-£2,000 neg. per day. Essential in P.A. Sec. to a senior director at the Fashion Co. 539 9241. Just The Job Agency.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

The National Portrait Gallery invites applications from either men or women for three Assistant Secretaries. The posts are in the Gallery's Archive, Exhibitions and Press Offices, and in keeping records and types are distinct advantages.

Candidates should normally have four GCE O level passes (or equivalent), including English Language. Starting salary according to age on a scale (currently under review) of £2,853 at age 16 minimum to £3,843 at age 22 or over, rising to £4,588. Non-contributory pension scheme.

Application forms and further particulars from the Establishment Officer, National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place, London, WC2H 9HE. To be returned by 12th March, 1980.

SECRETARIAL SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE TREASURER

Salary scale: £4,638 to £5,935 p.a.

The Treasurer of this busy postgraduate teaching hospital is looking for a competent Secretary/PA who would have a keen interest in the work of the Finance Department including the supervision of a supporting secretarial pool.

Applicants must have an aptitude for figure work and relevant experience in a Finance Department would be an advantage. The hospital is pleasantly situated near South Kensington tube station.

For an application form and further details please contact: Miss M. S. Bailey, Group Personnel Officer, The Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3. Tel: 01-352 8172, ext. 1161.

Closing date for receipt of completed applications: 31st February, 1980.

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davale

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.05 am Open University. Beginning Reading; 7.30 Argument on Television (1). Closedown at 7.55.
9.05 am For Schools. Colleges: Engineering; 9.35 Crafts; 9.55 Let's Go (for mentally handicapped); 10.12 Words and Pictures; 10.30 House of Commons (animal sounds); 11.02 Science All Around (bottles); 11.25 Our New Baby (r); 11.40 Schools; 11.55 History (Country of the Serengeti); 12.05 pm Russian—Language and People; 5 (r). Closedown at 12.30.
12.45 News and weather.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Geoffrey Peck, the energy expert, talks about nuclear power. In the studio, too, is Dr. Mike Flood, from Friends of the Earth.
1.45 Playboard: Puppets for children.
2.01 pm Schools; 2.05 Watch (Robinson Crusoe—bushbuilding); 2.18 Near and Far; 2.40 Communicate (Inside radio). Closedown at 3.00.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University. Sealing the Future; 7.05 Ultrastructure of Cells; 7.30 Brain Structure. Closedown at 7.55.
9.05 am For Schools. The main race is the Whitbread Trial Handicap Steeplechase at 3.00. We also see the 100, 230 and 335. Closedown at 3.50.
4.50 Open University: Haemoglobin; 5.15 Models in Chemistry; 5.40 Cartoon Two: Czechoslovakian Cartoons. A Bird's Life. An award winner.
5.50 Pride and Prejudice: Final episode of Jane Austen classic. Cupid's dart strikes home (r).
6.45 The Master Game: Who will win the chance to qualify for the final of this chess tournament? It will be Vlasimil Horst, of Czechoslovakia, or Helmut Pfleger, of West Germany, the world's best amateur player. The moves are printed in The Listener.
7.15 News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing.
7.25 The Smiths' Indoor Garden: Geoffrey Smith's hints on how to grow flowering plants, including blue hydrangeas, fuchsias, calceolarias, cinerarias and hippeastrums.
7.50 Film: Cover Girl (1944). One of Hollywood's best musical films. A cartoonist's view of a girl who becomes a top model. With Gene Kelly in peak condition, and Phil Silvers at the top of his comedy form (see Personal Choice).
9.35 Arena: Portrait of two women

BBC 1

3.25 Children's Wardrobe: Ann Ladbury on how to make shirts and trousers (r).
3.55 Play School: John Yeman's story The Bear's Winter House.
4.20 Pige and Diddle: Cartoon.
4.25 Jackanory: Cyt Hayman tells the oriental folk tale The Golden Pigeon. The pictures are by Gillian Chapman.
4.40 Take Hart: Tony Hart with some splash paintings.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround: Junior newscast.
5.05 God's Wonderful Railway: Episode 2 of Avril Rowlands's serial about a branch line of iron old GWR. Filmed on location in Shropshire and Worcestershire. The story of a family.
5.40 News: with Kenneth Kendall. 5.55 Nationwide.
6.00 Bags: Bumpy's Valentine Special: Cartoon, with an element of romance befitting the occasion.
7.25 Olympic Grandstand: The opening ceremony of the XIII Winter Olympics, from Lake Placid. At 8.35, a team of BBC experts will pick out some of the

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9.35 Arena: Portrait of two women

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4.20 Pige and Diddle: Cartoon.
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Radio 4

5.50 Regional news, weather.
11.00 Study on 4: Sur le vit (15).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: The Map of the Ocean Floor, 19th Century Technology.
6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
6.50 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Daily Service.
9.10 Mid-Week.
10.00 News.
10.05 Gardeners' Question Time.
10.30 Play: The Cuckoo.
10.45 Four Frightened People (3).
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.05 Play: The Cuckoo; End of the Line.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.30 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 (Woman's Hour).
2.30 News.
3.02 Listen With Mother.
3.15 Play: Night, by Elizabeth Trow.
4.00 Choral Evensong.
4.45 Play: Thunderbolt.
5.00 PM.
5.05 News.
5.30 My Music.
6.00 News.
6.30 The Archers.
7.00 Checkpoint.
7.45 On the Town.
8.00 News.
8.35 Play: Look.
9.45 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The Life and Times of the Orchestra.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15-12.23 am Weather.

Radio 3

6.55 am (m-w only) Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Hummel, Lobet, Mozart, Tchaikovsky.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Haydn, Handel (Dixit Dominus).
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Rachmaninoff (Violin Concerto No. 1).
10.00 Organ: Boyce, Stanford, Leighton, Berkeley.
10.35 Record: Gesangbuch.
11.30 Budapest 50: Dukany.
Soprano (Sym 1—1st UK bcst).
12.00 News.
1.05 Quintets (Pro Arte, Zurich, live from Broadcasting House).
1.30 Records: Liszt, Schubert, Schumann.
2.00 Music Weekly.
2.50 Quartets (Coult): Saxton, C. Brown (1st bcst).
3.30 Bach, Mozart (K282), Schumann.
4.20 Aspects of the Blues.
4.55 News.
5.00 (m-w) and mono only from 6.20 Music for early evening.
7.00 Music Now.
7.45 Harpsichord (Leonhardt): Scarlatti.
8.00 Opera: Doktor Faust, by Busoni (Langridge, Reich, Wilson, Johnson, BR50).
8.30 Six Continents: world news.
9.35 Six Continents: world news.
10.10 Poetry: Frost, 2 and 3.
11.10 Building a Library: Brahms (Sym 3).
11.55-12.00 News.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Steve Jones, 7.32 Terry Wogan.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 58.91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1213kHz and 50.92 VHF. Radio 4 med wave 220m/1363kHz and 50.92 VHF. Radio 5 med wave 220m/1363kHz and 50.92 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. Radio 5 med wave 247m/1213kHz (483m). BBC Radio London 20m, 94.9 VHF.

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